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CONGRESS.

The Bill Providing for a Speedy Return to Specie Payments.

Speech of Senator Morton in Its Favor.

The President's Repudiation Schemes Denounced.

A New Drawing for Seats in the House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

THE ALASKA INVESTIGATION.

The Alaska investigation began this morning. Treasurer SPINNER and Banker RIGGS were examined. The former testified that he had an indistinct recollection of a proposition of Mr. RIGGS for the use of $200,000 currency, leaving that amount of gold as security, but the demand was not acceded to,—and that the whole amount which left the Treasury in gold was seven millions in one draft, and the balance in several drafts of from $15,000 to $40,000 each. Mr. RIGGS testified that, at the request of the Russian Minister, Baron STOECKEL, the drafts were all made payable to his (Mr. RIGG'S) individual order, and that all the money was either paid over to Baron STOECKEL himself or to S. G. & G. C. WARD, the agents of the BARINGS in New-York, except his commissions and $26,000 paid to Mr. ROBERT J. WALKER. Mr. WALKER will be examined to-morrow, and certain other pretended evidence will be called for. The parties who say they can furnish the latter will be given ample opportunity to do so. If they do not, after having made the charges, they must suffer the consequences.

GEORGIA RECONSTRUCTION.

The Reconstruction Committee to-day took testimony in the case of Georgia. Gov. BULLOCK was the only person examined, and his statements are substantially those of the memorial signed by him, sent and laid before the House and printed a few days since. The disposition of the Committee is to go to the bottom, and base their action upon the ineligibility of the members by whose votes the colored members were subsequently expelled. This involves a scrutiny of the vote by which the fourteenth amendment was ratified.

MR. MORTON'S SPEECH.

The discussion of the finances was fairly begun in the Senate to-day by Senator MORTON, whose views on the subject may be found in other columns. At a few minutes past 1 o'clock, after the disposal of the usual miscellaneous work of what is legislatively termed the "morning hour," Mr. MORTON commenced his speech. The galleries were well filled, and nearly all the Senators were in their seats. The work of letter-writing, of reading of newspapers, of hunting up documents, of getting committee reports in order for presentation, of arranging of resolutions and memorials were all suspended. Chairs were wheeled around in the direction of Mr. MORTON'S desk, thus making him the central figure in the Senatorial group. The pages, who are usually kept flying about on Senators' hundred errands, had a respite of ninety minutes while he was speaking, and everywhere within the Chamber there was cessation of business and concentration of thought on the financial theories unfolded or answered, speculated on, or traced to their logical ends and conclusions. Secretary MCCULLOCH came down from the Treasury Department to hear with his own ears a portion of his financial views characterized as sheer repudiation in principle. Attorney-General EVARTS, reclining on a lounge, listened to almost as strong words and as patriotic sentences in favor of the constitutionality of the legal tender act as he himself spoke a few days ago in the Supreme Court. Gen. BUTLER came over from the House, but received no comfort or consolation in the bond payment question in sentiments which Mr. MORTON uttered, and the disciples of the teacher, if any there were who says, that "The way to resume is to resume, were possibly convinced that the expression contains more wit than wisdom. Senator MORTON may well feel proud of the attention with which he was listened to to-day, and the country will see in it an evidence that this great question will not be acted on lightly, and will be disposed of only after the weightiest consideration.

THE TARIFF ON COPPER.

The Finance Committee of the Senate, who yesterday agreed to postpone action on the Copper Tariff bill in order to allow opposing interests to be heard, decided this morning to reconsider their action, proceeded with the consideration of the bill, and finally agreed to report it without amendment, which Mr. SHERMAN subsequently did.

DRAWING FOR SEATS.

In the House to-day, after considerable opposition, a proposition for a new drawing of seats was agreed. The seats were then drawn by lot, the usual amount of fun and jollity accompanying the drawing. Little other business of importance was transacted.

JUDGE FULLERTON.

Judge FULLERTON turned up here again this morning, and during the day had interviews with the President and Attorney-General. The result, if any, has not transpired. But it is stated that Mr. JOHNSON requested him to remain here a few days for some purpose or other. Mr. YEATON, of New-York, who has some rôle assigned him on some side in the investigations, also arrived.

EULOGIES IN THE HOUSE.

The remaining two days of Congress this week will be devoted to the eulogies of Mr. STEVENS and Mr. FINNEY, of Pennsylvania. In the House, eighteen gentlemen are down for speeches on Mr. STEVENS to-morrow. Mr. DICKEY, his successor, will deliver the principal eulogy. FERNANDO WOOD and Judge WOODWARD will also speak.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

SENATOR HENDERSON.

It appears that Senator HENDERSON'S threat to run for Governor of Missouri and the canvass of the State, is entirely dependent upon the success of his enemies to read him out of the Republican Party in Missouri. He says the telegrams sent from here for the purpose of excommunicating him are false, and intended to drive from him his friends in the Legislature. No vote was taken, or proposed to be taken, to remove him from the chairmanship of the Indian Committee of the Senate. If his opponents beat him by fair means he has not one word to say, but insists the party in Missouri has no right to set up a platform and principles in Missouri different from the national platform, or to excommunicate him while he is recognized by the party here. He wants his party position recognized and his claims considered as a member of the party, and he will be satisfied. If he should run at all it would be as a Republican, and rescue the party, as he says, from a clique of selfish politicians, who have combined to destroy every public man who refuses to submit to their dictations.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President nominated to the Senate this afternoon THOMAS C. MCCALL, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Sixth District of Iowa; J. W. MARKS, Collector of Customs for Philadelphia in place of CAKE, to be removed; ARCHIBALD M. GREEN, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-fourth District of New York; SAMUEL T. MADDOX, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of New York, vice WELLMORE, suspended; JOSE MANUEL GALLEGOS, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New-Mexico; ISAAC NEWTON, Warden of the Jail at the District of Columbia; SAMUEL T. COOPER, Marshal for Wisconsin; FREDERICK N. DOCKERY, Attorney for the Southern District of Florida; G. GORDAN ADAMS, Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi; JOHN P. O'NEILL, Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; J. S. C. ROWLAND, Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas; PETER P. BAILEY, Postmaster for Fort Wayne, Ind.; WALTER M. SMALLWOOD, Postmaster for New-Orleans, vice TALIAFERRO.

MISSISSIPPI RECONSTRUCTION.

The Committee on Reconstruction to-day further examined witnesses as to the affairs in Mississippi, and also Gov. BULLOCK relating to those in Georgia.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported back the House bill fixing the duties on copper, &c., and also the following resolution, which, on his motion, was laid on the table, to be called at an early day:

> *Resolved*, By the Senate, that neither public policy or the good faith of the nation will allow the redemption of the five-twenty bonds until the United States shall perform its primary duty of paying its notes in coin or making them equivalent thereto; and measures should be adopted by Congress to secure the resumption of specie payment at as early a period as practicable.

Mr. SHERMAN also reported back from the same Committee, without amendment, the joint resolution introduced by Mr. EDMUNDS in November, 1867, which read as follows:

> Joint resolutions pledging the faith of the United States to the payment of the public debt in coin or its equivalent.
>
> *Whereas*, The public debt of the United States was, except where specially otherwise ordered, contracted and incurred upon the faith and credit of the United States, that the same would be paid or redeemed in coin or its equivalent; and,
>
> *Whereas*, Doubts have been raised as to the duty and propriety of discharging such debt in coin or its equivalent; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that the public debt of the United States, except in the cases wherein the law authorizing the same, or provision was expressly made, is owing in coin or its equivalent, and the faith of the United States is hereby solemnly pledged to its payment accordingly.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the practicability and expediency of some immediate legislation to prevent the discharge of persons convicted of crime by the extraordinary decisions of the United States District Judge of Virginia.

Mr. FERRY moved to strike out the word "extraordinary." He knew little about Judge UNDERWOOD'S decisions, and, therefore, he was not willing to vote for a resolution reflecting upon them.

Mr. HOWARD inquired what there was extraordinary in those decisions.

Mr. WILLIAMS said that he understood the Judge to have decided that because certain Judges of local courts in Virginia were not Judges *de jure*, being disqualified by the Fourteenth amendment, their acts as Judges *de facto* in criminal cases were void, and therefore that persons convicted before them should be discharged, and he was informed that several such convicted criminals had been discharged.

Mr. HOWARD said that Judge UNDERWOOD'S decision there seemed to involve a very grave question, in regard to which there was much difference of opinion, the question of the validity of the Fourteenth amendment, and he suggested, therefore, that the resolution be modified so as to direct an inquiry without characterizing the decisions.

Mr. WILLIAMS said he was willing to modify, but he did not think in its original form it necessarily reflected on the Judge, and as to the use of the word "extraordinary," the extraordinary character of the decisions was the only reason for calling the attention of the Judiciary Committee to them at all.

Mr. FERRY'S amendment was adopted, and the resolution then passed.

PAY OF SOUTHERN SENATORS.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to pay the Senators from North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas and Louisiana, the legal compensation of Senators, but Mr. FERRY objected.

THE MONUMENT TO GEN. KEARNEY.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the joint resolution donating condemned cannon to erect a monument to Maj.-Gen. KEARNEY, which was adopted.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. OSBORNE introduced a bill to relieve sundry citizens of Florida from political disabilities, which, on his motion, was laid on the table.

THE MIDWAY ISLAND.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the practicability of making the Midway Island, on the Pacific, a rendezvous for the United States vessels. Adopted.

GOVERNMENT FOR ALASKA.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill to provide a temporary Government for Alaska, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered printed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA POOR.

Mr. VICKERS, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a joint resolution appropriating $30,000 for the temporary relief of the poor of the District, which was adopted.

PAY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

Mr. CONNESS moved to take up his bill to fix the compensation for labor performed for the Government, providing that there shall be no reduction of pay on account of the reduction of the hours of labor.

Mr. SHERMAN said if the Senator supposed such a bill could pass without debate he was mistaken.

Mr. CONNESS replied that he would be pleased to have Mr. SHERMAN debate it, and give a good reason why it should not pass.

Mr. SHERMAN was not willing to begin the discussion so near the hour of 1 o'clock, when Mr. MORTON was to address the Senate.

Mr. CONNESS said the bill, though of little importance to the United States, was of great importance to those whose pay had been hitherto under an unjust construction of the law, and he called for the yeas and nays upon his motion to take it up, which was lost—yeas 22, nays 38.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. CORBETT offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate of the total cost of the issue of the United States fractional currency up to this time. Adopted.

PAY OF SOUTHERN SENATORS.

On motion of Mr. FERRY the resolution offered by Mr. MORTON in regard to the pay of Southern Senators, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A RAILROAD BILL.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the consideration of his Railroad bill was postponed until after the recess.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.

The Senate, then, on motion of Mr. MORTON, took up his bill for the resumption of specie payment.

MR. MORTON'S SPEECH.

Mr. PRESIDENT: Among the mighty changes wrought by the war is the revolution in the character of our currency. The war found us with gold and silver as a part of the circulating medium, and with a convertible currency—the issues of the local banks created by the authority of the several States. When it ended, gold and silver and this bank paper had been banished from the circulation, and in their places substituted the notes of the Government and of the National Banks. The great problem now to be solved is how to reintroduce into the currency gold and silver, which can be done only by making the notes of the Government and of the National Banks convertible into coin at par. These notes are now greatly depreciated, and since the 1st of July gold has fluctuated between 32¼ and 49 cents premium. These fluctuations in the value of the currency affect every kind of business disastrously. The prices of provisions, goods and labor change from month to month. Every branch of legitimate business which depends upon small but regular profits is greatly impaired with such fluctuations in the value of the currency, in the cost of living, in the profits of business and the value of everything that enters into trade, together with the painful uncertainty that hangs over the whole financial policy of the country. Men hesitate to engage in new enterprises or to make new investments in business. The prudent capitalist is standing still awaiting the course of events and the establishment of some definite financial policy by which he can judge of the future. It is impossible to calculate the aggregate loss to the country, even in one year, by this state of things, or to estimate the suffering and destitution produced by the stagnation of business and the want of employment for labor, and it is not only the business but the imperative duty of Congress to address itself to the great work of reform by adopting such legislation, if possible, whereby the currency shall be made good and business be made to flow on prosperously through its regular channels. The business transactions of the country, amounting to many thousand millions of dollars in the course of the year, are conducted through the medium of the currency; and if the currency is depreciated, fluctuating and deceptive, the prosperity of the country must inevitably be seriously injured, and its general progress and development delayed. The question to which I invite the attention of the Senate to-day is whether such legislation may be had and a plan adopted whereby the currency can be made good and the Government return to specie payment without producing a crash or great commercial distress.

First, I will consider some of the difficulties which, it is urged, will prevent a return to specie payments. It is said by many that the currency is redundant, and that we cannot return to specie payments until contraction has taken place. We are referred to the fact that before the war, in 1860, the entire bank circulation was but $202,000,000, and the specie in the vaults of the banks about $88,000,000, making less than $300,000,000, but at that time gold and silver were in circulation as a part of the currency, and it is probable that there was more than $150,000,000 in the country besides that which was held in the banks. This would bring up the mixed currency to nearly $450,000,000. The Director of the Mint in Philadelphia, in 1861, estimated the amount of gold and silver in the country at $275,000,000, which is nearly $50,000,000 beyond my estimate, but there was another form of currency then much more in use than now, which must not be overlooked in considering the aggregate currency of the country. The paper money consisted of the issues of local banks, and was not current except in the locality of the banks by which it was issued. Then the paper money of the Northwestern, Southern and Southwestern States was not current in New-York, and was not received there in payment of debts. The bank notes of the Northern States were not current in the Southern States, and *vice versa*. Hence, the payment of debts and commercial transactions between different parts of the country were conducted by bills of exchange and promissory notes, which amounted to many hundred millions of dollars during the year. This form of currency is still used, but not nearly to the same extent as before the war. Now, the greenbacks and National Bank notes are of equal value in every part of the United States, and are transmitted in payment of debts and transactions of business from one part of the country to another, by means of express companies and otherwise, to the amount of many hundred millions every year. The books of the express companies show an immense transportation of paper money, the amount of which cannot be accurately ascertained, but it would be a moderate computation to say that $100,000,000 of our currency are now used in that way, which was before the war supplied by bills of exchange and promissory notes; and when we consider the progress of the country since 1860, the rapid development and opening up of the Western States and Territories, the vast extension of business, the magnitude of the national debt, the necessary collection of large revenues and the greatly-increased expense of the Government in its general Administration, we may reasonably conclude that there is an actual demand for an increase of the currency over the wants of 1860 to the amount of at least $150,000,000. Therefore, when you add to the actual currency of 1860 about $450,000,000, the amount of the currency now used in the place of former Bills of Exchange and promissory notes, and the increased demand for currency otherwise growing out of the causes referred to, it is doubtful whether the currency is more redundant now than it was in 1860, when the banks were paying specie; and if not redundant, then contraction is not a necessary preliminary measure to a return of specie payments. Again, it is said, that the Government cannot return to specie payments until after we have checked the flow of our gold to Europe by largely reducing our importation of foreign goods. This is a clear case of putting the disease for the remedy. Gold, like every other commodity, is governed by the great commercial law of demand and supply. It goes where it is needed, and leaves the country where it is not in demand. In this country there is now but one demand for gold, which is to pay duties on imports. The great use to which it is ordinarily applied to constitute a currency and medium of exchange has been cut off for five years, and our gold has steadily flowed into other countries where it is demanded for a currency. In whatever country paper money has been a legal tender it has invariably driven gold and silver from the circulation, and in great part from the country. Thus it is that Canada is now flooded with American silver; thus it is that American gold has gone to Europe in a steady stream for five years; thus it was during the French revolution when the assignats, a legal tender currency like our own, drove French gold into all the neighboring countries, so that when the assignats finally collapsed, as they did in a single day, France found herself almost destitute of coin; and thus it was during the long suspension of the Bank of England, when English gold went steadily out and was only recalled by the preparations made to return to specie payments. During the first five years of the decade ending June 30, 1868, our gold exports were $261,268,297. During the last five years of the decade, while specie payments were suspended, our exports were $413,690,000, showing an increase of $152,422,000. During the first five years our imports of gold exceeded those of the last five years $19,389,000, which added to the $152,422,000, would make $171,811,000 of increased gold loss during the last five years. We can not retain our gold at home except by making a demand for it. The holders of it are not patriotic enough to keep it here for nothing. If we would reduce the importations of foreign goods, we must withhold the gold with which they are purchased; and this we cannot do except by making it more profitable to keep it at home than to send it abroad. Until we create this home demand, the annual product of our mines, in chief part, will go to England, France and Germany to swell the rich volume of their currency. Again, it is said that specie payments cannot be brought about by special legislation, or materially aided thereby; but can be produced only by the operation of general causes, such as the increase of the tariff, the increase of population, and the development of the resources of the country, whereby the general credit of the Government will be improved. To understand the merits of this proposition, we must consider what are the causes of the depreciation of the currency, and this I will do, in answering another proposition which is said to present the best and readiest method of returning to specie payments. It is alleged that we can only raise the value of our currency by raising the value of our bonds in the market; that as we bring up the price of our bonds we shall thereby bring up the value of greenbacks; that we can only improve the value of the currency by improving the general credit of the Government, as shown by the value of our stocks, and to this end the surplus gold in the Treasury and that which is to accrue, should be applied to the purchase of our bonds in the market to be cancelled, thus diminishing the number of them and improving the value of the balance. This view of the question I hold to be a total misconception. I do not believe that the existence of our bonded debt has anything, or scarcely anything, to do with the depreciation of our currency. I believe our currency would be depreciated as it is if the Government did not owe a single bond, or if all our bonds were at par. Why is our currency depreciated? And why would it be depreciated if the Government did not owe a single bond? Because the greenback note is a promise by the Government to pay so many dollars on demand, which it does not pay. The promise is daily broken and has long been dishonored. The note draws no interest, and the Government has fixed no time when it will pay it. Under such circumstances the note must be depreciated. The solvency, or ultimate ability of the promissor to pay, never kept overdue paper at par, and never will. To do that, something more is required than the ultimate wealth or ability of the promissor. There must be certainty in the payment and time of payment; and if the time of payment be deferred, compensation must be made by the payment of interest. Let me suppose, by way of argument, that A. T. STEWART, the great merchant in New-York, should pay off his numerous employes in due bills, or notes payable on demand, which drew no interest and which he refuses to pay on demand, and will fix no time when he will; notwithstanding his immense wealth; and his entire ability to pay, his notes would inevitably depreciate, and could only be sold at a large discount, which would be increased if it were admitted that there was no legal remedy by which he could be compelled to pay them. One of the wealthiest citizens of the West, (now dead,) who left some $5,000,000 to be divided among his heirs, had an unfortunate habit of refusing to pay his small debts. Instead of paying, he would give his notes for them, refuse to pay the notes at maturity, suffer himself to be sued, then hire a lawyer to fight the cases. The result was, that his paper was hawked about the streets at sixty or seventy cents on the dollar, while perhaps that of his near neighbor, who kept a small store and was only worth $10,000, but who was prompt in the payment of his debts, could be sold at a very small discount. In overcoming the depreciation of the currency we have to overcome the difference in value between the greenback currency and the like amount of gold, and not the difference between $2,000,000,000 of bonded debt, and $2,000,000,000 in gold, even if the credit of the Government was so greatly depreciated as that her bonds were not worth 25 cents on the dollar, still it would not be impossible to make the currency good and keep it at par. If the Government did not owe a single bond, the value of our currency would not be improved, except by making arrangements to redeem it. The existence of the bonded debt will not prevent the improvement in its value. If we should take the surplus gold in the Treasury, and that which is to accrue, and use it in the purchase of bonds in the market, to be cancelled as purchased, we should inevitably further depreciate the value of the greenbacks. The explanation of this effect is simple: By taking the gold, which is the only means by which the greenbacks can be redeemed, and applying it to the purchase of bonds, it puts the redemption of the greenbacks out of the power of the Government, and proclaims to the world that it does not intend to return to specie payments. The proposal to improve our currency by taking our surplus gold and investing it in bonds, would be regarded by capitalists as absurd. The gold thus paid out would not enter into the circulation, but would sink back into an article of merchandise, to be gambled for as it now is in Wall-street. What would the world think of the morality of such an operation? We have $356,000,000 of the public debt over due and drawing no interest, and we take the only means of paying this debt and apply it to the purchase (at a discount) of our bonds, which will not be due under fourteen years. What would be said of the integrity of a man who should refuse to pay his debts, which are due, leaving his creditors to suffer great loss, and should employ his money to buy up at a heavy shave his debts that will not be due under ten or fifteen years? Plain people would call such a man a rascal and swindler, and would speak of the Government in the same terms under the same circumstances. The pretense that it was done to improve the value of the currency would deceive nobody. Such a plan of returning to specie payments is worthy of the "Circumlocution Office," and should be labelled "How not to do it." The greenback currency is a part of the public debt, for the redemption of which the faith of the nation is solemnly pledged. The redemption of this pledge is not only demanded by every principle of national honor, but is imperatively demanded by the interests of the people, collectively and individually. The currency of a country lies at the foundation of its daily business, and vitally affects the interest of every class and condition of people; and, if the Government, overlooking its honor and its duty, should take the only means by which it can be improved and apply it to the purchase of bonds which will not be due for many years, it would merit and receive the indignation and contempt of honest men everywhere. But, it is said that if the Government reserves and holds the surplus gold in the Treasury to be applied to the redemption of the greenback currency at some future time to be fixed by law, it will suffer great loss in the interest on the gold thus held in reserve. In one point of view this objection is well taken. But what else can we do? Is it not a difficulty to be encountered by every debtor who collects and holds the money wherewith to finally pay his debts? If a man owed one thousand dollars, can he pay it any other way than by collecting the money for that purpose, and holding it until he gets enough to meet his debt? The Government owes a debt which can only be paid in gold, and it must, if it intends to pay it, collect the necessary amount in gold. If the debt was of that nature that the gold could be paid out on it as soon as collected, of course it should be done; but the debt is not of that nature. If the Government should pay out the gold as fast as it is received in the redemption of the greenback currency, it would fail to bring the remainder of the currency up to par, and the gold thus paid out would sink back into an article of merchandise, such as it now is. The redemption of greenback currency should not begin until the Government is prepared to redeem all that may be presented, for this would at once bring the whole body of the currency to par, and the gold paid out would go into the circulation, and take the place of the paper money redeemed. But if paid out by piecemeal, in advance, it would not go into circulation or bring up the balance of the currency to par. But what will be the actual loss of interest on the gold held in reserve, compared with the loss sustained by the great mass of people in their labor, trade and property, to be suffered by the continuance of the present condition of the currency? Scarcely as one dollar is to the hundred. The losses by the failure to employ labor, by the stagnation of business, by the paralysis of trade, by the delay in general progress and development brought about by a depreciated and fluctuating currency, when estimated in dollars, would form a vast sum, compared with which the loss of interest on the reserved gold would be a mere bagatelle. But if we do not obtain the gold to redeem the greenback currency in the manner proposed, in what other way, or at what time shall it be obtained? Shall the Government go into Wall-street and buy it like the importer, or the gambler; or shall we sell new bonds in Europe at seventy or seventy-five cents on the dollar and obtain it in that way? Will it be easier to begin the process at the end of five years, the nation suffering in the meantime all the evils of depreciation? Shall the nation stand shivering for years on the banks of this Jordan and then make the plunge when the waters are deeper, swifter and colder than now? Such is not the part of wisdom or patriotic statesmanship. If an individual fails to pay his debts, payment may be enforced by the law against his property; but against the Government there is no such remedy. What would be mere neglect or failure, therefore, on the part of an individual, would be repudiation by a Government. If the greenback note is to be regarded as an obligation, for the payment of which the Government is pledged, the continued failure of the Government to make any provision for its redemption cannot be regarded in any other light than repudiation. When the first of these notes were issued it was provided that they might be funded into five-twenty bonds, but that provision was shortly after repealed, and they now stand in the nature of a forced loan, drawing no interest, and for all that appears, are to be left to perish in the hands of the people. If when the five-twenty bonds fall due the Government should fail to pay them or make any satisfactory provision for funding them into new bonds, the cry of repudiation would at once be raised; and yet it cannot be shown that the legal and moral obligation to pay these bonds at maturity is greater than that resting on the Government to make prompt provision for the redemption of the greenback currency. The legal obligation is no greater, and the moral obligation hardly so strong, for the greenback notes are, in fact, the people's bonds—the bonds of the millions in which are invested the laborer's toil and the meagre profits of the humble occupations in life, which more than any others demand the fostering and protecting care of the Government. But while it is true that the discount on our bonds has little, if anything, to do with the depreciation of our currency, it is also true that the depreciation of the currency has much to do with the discount on the bonds. I do not believe that our bonds will ever reach par or approach it nearly until the currency is made good. The legal-tender currency of a country bears an intimate and perhaps a mysterious relation to every form of credit and security, both public and private, and if it is depreciated, inevitably drags them down to its own level. This I state as a general proposition to which there may be a few exceptions dependent upon grounds that can be readily explained. The legal-tender currency is at par in contemplation of law and in the payment of debts, though it may not be worth six cents on the dollar. It is the "par" and measure of price and value recognized in all the ordinary business of the country. The prices of property and all articles of trade are not given at so much in gold but in greenbacks; and the legal-tender value of the greenback is so identified in the public mind with the measurement in price of every species of property, merchandise and labor, that it assimilates to itself as well the price of securities, even though by their terms they may be made expressly payable in gold. We find a full illustration of the operation of this principle in the history of the five-twenty and ten-forty Bonds. These bonds were sold at par by the Government for greenbacks when the greenbacks ranged in value at different times from 90 to 34 cents on the dollar. Whatever might be the value of the greenback dollar the bonds were still sold at par for that dollar; and such is the measure of value to-day in the markets of the world. The Five-twenty bond is sold at $1 10, $1 11, $1 12 and $1 13 in greenbacks in New-York. The premium grows out of the semi-annual payment of a large interest, and it is hardly so large as the premium which was paid on United States six per cent. stocks before the war in gold, so that in point of fact, the par value of these bonds in New York is measured by the legal "par" of the greenback currency. The value of the Ten-forty Bonds in the market, although by their express terms payable in gold, is governed by the same legal "par;" and what is true of the market value of these bonds in the United States is equally true of their market value in Europe. Here their market value is calculated in greenbacks, and there in gold. There the price has ranged from 70 to 72 cents on the dollar in gold, and is always kept within the gold value of the greenback currency in New-York, perhaps with the addition of two or three cents, growing out of the premium paid for them at home on account of their large interest. They have not been able to escape from the thraldom of the greenback currency either at home or abroad, and never will while it remains in circulation. As the value of our legal-tender currency goes up, the price of our bonds will go up with it, and what is true of Government securities is equally true of the great mass of American securities, public and private. State stocks that were at par in gold before the war are now at par in greenbacks, although they are certainly as good now as they were then. Their gold value has fallen off from 25 to 30 per cent. To this statement there are two exceptions—the stocks of Massachusetts and California, which have maintained their former price in gold, because the interest has always been paid in gold, and few if any of them are on the market. Railroad bonds, which, as a general thing are worth more now than before the war, because the floating debts of the companies have been paid off and their business generally improved, were about par in gold before the war, now command about the same price in greenbacks, showing that their gold value has been reduced from 25 to 30 per cent. Of course the relative prices of bonds are not entirely uniform, because various circumstances enter into them; but it will be found, on examination, that they bear about the same general price in greenbacks that they did in gold before the war. Another obstacle to the adoption of any plan for returning to specie payments is the cry that the right way to resume is to resume at once. I have labored to find that this means anything else but the indefinite postponement of resumption. Every one must comprehend that the Government cannot redeem the greenback currency without first collecting the gold to do it with; that it cannot return to specie payment by contraction without taking time to contract with all its attending calamities; that, in short, there is no process by which it can be done, however ruinous, that does not involve time. If the Government should pay out the $70,000,000 surplus gold now in the Treasury in the redemption of an equal amount of greenbacks, the whole country would know that it was not prepared to redeem any more. The gold paid out would not pay it to circulation, but sink back into an article of merchandise, the balance of the greenback currency be but little improved, and the net result of the operation would simply be the contraction of the currency to the extent of seventy millions, and the indefinite postponement of the redemption of the balance. But the great obstacle to the return of specie payments, and the one which we will have the greatest difficulty in overcoming is the interest against it. The premium upon gold and the advantages it gives to certain classes over others was unavoidable in the beginning, but should not be allowed to continue a single day longer than is necessary. The present condition of things produces great inequalities among the people, which, if longer continued, will give rise to heart burnings and tend to demoralize the public sentiment in relation to our national obligations. To illustrate, I will suppose that A has an income of $5,000 in gold, derived from interest on United States stocks. Upon this he would pay an income tax in currency, but no tax on the stocks from which it is derived. When this income is converted into currency it will net him about $7,000. On the other hand, B has an income of $5,000 in currency, derived from agriculture, merchandise or manufactures, and pays a tax of at least two per cent. on the appraised value of the different kinds of property from which this income is derived. This will reduce his income probably to $3,500, upon which he pays an income tax, leaving a balance in favor of A, as between them, of $3,500. To illustrate again: A is the owner of $10,000 in Five-twenty bonds, from which he derives an income of $600 in gold. This gold when converted will realize $800 in currency, and upon his bonds he pays no tax whatever. B is the owner of $10,000 in 6 per cent. railroad bonds, from which he derives an income of $600 in currency. Upon these bonds he pays at least 2 per cent. for State and county purposes, which will reduce his income to $400, just one-half the amount of A. B may, perhaps, not feel very comfortable over this state of things, and will be led to inquire into the causes of the gross inequality. He will be told that so far as it arises from taxation it is unavoidable, as the States cannot tax Government securities but so far as it arises from the condition of the currency, speedy relief may be afforded by the Government, if it will. Equal rights are the gift of God to all men, and equal conditions in society, equal facilities for acquiring wealth, equal rewards for labor, and the equal support of public burdens, should be given by every Government to its people so far as it may be possible. To the man who lent his money to the Government to carry on the war for the suppression of the rebellion, I am grateful, whatever may have been his motives. He was a public benefactor, and entitled to the thanks of the nation. To him the Government must keep faith, whatever that faith may be; for good faith covers a nation like a clear and refreshing atmosphere which imparts health and vigor to men, and through which all nature seems beautiful and bright. But where faith is broken, it is as if the air were filled with noxious vapors which obscure the sight, impair the health and end in darkness, disease and death. But while our creditors should receive all that they are entitled to in law and equity, it is not bad faith to improve the condition of the balance of the people, and bring them up as nearly as possible to the same prosperous level. The exemption from taxation is a legitimate advantage as it results from the nature of their securities, but the additional profit of a premium on their gold was accidental in the beginning, and if continued for their benefit, and beyond the necessity which created it, would become fraudulent to the rest of the nation. The credit of the United States Government was never so good as it is now. There is more confidence to-day in the perpetuity of the Government than ever before. It has been tried as no existing Government ever has, and in the midst of the struggle, when its life seemed to hang upon a thread, revealed the existence of a credit and of vast resources that astonished the world. At the beginning of the war, and before, it could not borrow a dollar in Europe, and can scarcely be said to have had any credit; and this was one of the things relied upon by the conspirators in their calculations as to the amount of resistance it could make to the rebellion. Its resources never developed so rapidly as now, were never so well understood as now, and the faith of the people in the destiny of our country is greater than ever before. While there are very few men in the country who doubt the ability of the Government to pay off the whole debt, I have never met with one who doubted its ability to redeem or pay off the legal-tender notes. In regard to the redemption of these notes, it has never been a question of ability, but of purpose, and to say that these notes cannot be paid until the general credit of the Government is improved by the expenditure of some hundreds of millions in the purchase of bonds that will not be due for years, is to fly into the face of common sense and insult the intelligence of the people. If, as I have before said, there is an intimate and inexorable relation existing between the legal-tender currency of a country and its public securities, by which the value of its securities can never get beyond that of the currency in which the business of the country may be said to live, move and have its being, then the application of the gold to come into the Treasury for the next five or ten years to the purchase of bonds could add but little, if anything, to the value of the rest of the bonds or the currency. But one thing is certain, that while nobody doubts the ability of the Government to pay the notes by making reasonable preparations, if the Government neglects or abandons the currency under whatever pretence or disguise, and applies its surplus revenues to the purchase of bonds, with a view to improve the value of the rest of them, and thus legislate for the benefit of a class, the only class in this country doing well enough and better than any other, the currency will sink from that hour, and the very foundations of good faith will be shaken. Such legislation would be notoriously and wickedly partial and unjust. What would be thought of a great railroad corporation that should refuse to pay its overdue floating debt, and apply its current revenues to liquidation of its long bonds, under the pretence that it would thereby improve its ability to pay its floating debt? But such legislation would be as stupid as it would be wicked, for the depressed currency would inevitably carry down the bonds in its close embrace. While our overdue paper, drawing no interest and for which no time of payment is fixed and no preparation made, must necessarily be depreciated as it now is, still that depreciation would be far greater but for the general faith existing among the people that the Government will speedily make arrangements for its redemption. When this faith is broken the currency will sink lower and sink rapidly. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his last report, after making an able argument to show the evils of a depreciated currency, begins his discussion, as to the means of returning to specie payments, with the following statement:

> "The Secretary still adheres to the opinion so frequently expressed by him that a reduction of the paper circulation of the country until it appreciated to the specie standard, was the true solution of our financial problem."

But, as this policy was emphatically condemned by Congress, and it is now too late to return to it, he recommends the following measures as the next best calculated to effect the desired result:

> "Here the Secretary reiterates his former opinion, that by largely contracting the paper currency, the rest of it would be appreciated to par."

How such contraction could have this effect he has never shown, and the opinion results from a misapprehension of the causes which depreciate the paper currency. Suppose the greenback currency was contracted down to $100,000,000, could the remaining $100,000,000 be brought to par in any other way than by making arrangements to redeem it? You cannot pay a debt without paying it; and every trick or device to bring the currency up to par without making preparations to redeem it according to the promise on its face, would be abortive and disastrous. The currency is depreciated because it is overdue and dishonored—draws no interest, and there is no time fixed or preparation made for its redemption, and these causes would depreciate it if there were but $1,000,000 of it afloat. The effort to force depreciated and irredeemable paper up to par by making it scarce and pinching the people, is like an attempt to enhance the price of unwholesome provisions by producing a famine. The means he suggests for returning to specie payment are twofold—the first is to legalize specific contracts to be executed in coin. I voted for a bill for that purpose last session without much consideration, and have since become satisfied it was an error. The unwary would be enticed into such contracts by the crafty, and those in straightened circumstances, or under heavy pressure would be forced into them. No man can safely make a contract to be executed in coin while the currency is depreciated and the financial condition of the country is fluctuating. Such contracts when not brought about by coercion or fraud would be in the nature of gold gambling, the one party trusting that gold would be at a larger premium when the contract was due, and the other, that it would command little or none. It could hardly be distinguished from a contract for the delivery of gold at a future time, should coin contracts be legalized, however, as proposed, it should only be in connection with some general plan to return to specie payments at a fixed period. But, aside from the evils and hardships to result from such contracts, how could they appreciate the value of the currency any more than common contracts for the future delivery of gold? They would not constitute any preparation on the part of the Government for the redemption of the currency, and therefore could not to any perceptible extent appreciate its value. The second means for returning to specie payments is contained in the following passage from the Secretary's report:

> "And he therefore recommends, in addition to the enactment by which contracts for the payment of coin can be enforced, that it be declared that after the first day of January, 1870, United States notes shall cease to be a legal tender in payment for all private debts subsequently contracted, and that after the first day of January, 1871, they shall cease to be a legal tender on any contract or for any purpose whatever, except Government dues, for which they are now received. The laws should also authorize the conversion of these notes at the pleasure of the holders into bonds bearing such rate of interest as may be authorized by Congress on the debt into which the present outstanding bonds may be funded."

It is not enough, it seems, that the currency is already depreciated thirty per cent.; that the Government has violated its contract with the holders and dishonored its pledge; but it is now proposed to strike off at least one-third of its market value by stripping it of its legal-tender character. Its legal-tender character, by which it is made lawful money, and may be used in the payment of debts, has added at least one-third to its current value. And this heavy loss the Secretary proposes to inflict upon the holders of the currency at the times mentioned. The Government could be guilty of no clearer act of repudiation. To strike off one-third of their value in the hands of the people does not differ in principle from making them wholly worthless. While they are depreciated and unprovided for, thus, Government has no right to withdraw from them any element which goes to constitute their value. To show that such a measure would be repudiation in fact, let us consider the character of the contract between the holder of a greenback note and the Government. It is to pay so many dollars to the bearer or holder on demand. This is the original contract between the Government and the holder. The privilege of funding the notes into the Five-twenty bonds conferred by the act of Feb. 25, 1862, and which the Secretary proposes to reëstablish only reducing the rate of interest on the bonds, is a mere collateral privilege and in no wise affects the right of the holder of the note to demand the performance of the original contract printed on its face. When the Government, therefore, refuses to perform the original contract, and throws the holder entirely upon collateral privilege of funding the notes into bonds, the act forms the clearest possible definition of repudiation, and does not differ in principle from the proposition of the President to apply the payment of the interest to the extinguishment of the bonded debt. When the greenbacks have been brought to par, and the Government stands ready to redeem them, then, and not until then, can their legal-tender character be taken away without repudiation. Suppose that Congress should pass a bill providing that when the five-twenty bonds are due the holders may fund them, into a three per cent. bond, and that, if they refuse to exchange, the Government will make no provision for their payment, the Secretary would call that repudiation, and yet the case is different in no respect from that which he proposes. The greenback note promises to pay so many dollars on demand; the bond promises to pay so many dollars at a particular time. The greenback note declares that it is a "legal tender for all debts public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt," which gives it one-third its current value; the bond promises to pay six per cent. in gold, which is its chief element of value. The greenback note promises to pay to the bearer, and so does the bond. The title to each of them passes by mere delivery; and there is no more personality about the one than there is about the other. The moral and legal obligations of the one promise are precisely equal to those of the other; and Congress has as much right to strike out the interest on the bond as to strike out the legal-tender clause on the note. The value of the greenback note may be so depreciated as to make it the interest of the holder to fund it into a bond bearing the very lowest rate of interest, or no interest at all; and Congress might, by legislation, so impair the value of the five-twenty bonds as to make it the interest of the holder to exchange it for a bond drawing interest only at the rate of two per cent. The Secretary proposes to take from the greenback currency one-third of its current value, by striking from it its legal-tender character, and then authorize the holder to fund it into a bond drawing a low rate of interest, at the same time telling him in substance that this is a final measure, and that if he does not fund he will get nothing. But it is true that by stripping the currency of its legal-tender character the country will at once be brought to specie payment. That is to say, there will then be no lawful money but gold and silver, which would be a legal tender in payment of debts; and every man would be required to pay coin on his contracts. But the Secretary could not afford to strike down the value of the currency in this way without suggesting some provision for it; and so, notwithstanding the fact that he had just said that "the policy of contraction had been emphatically condemned by Congress, and it is now too late to return to it," he says:

> "The law stripping the notes of their legal-tender character should also provide for funding them into bonds at the pleasure of the holder, bearing such rate of interest as may be authorized by Congress on the debt into which the present outstanding bonds may be funded."

It may well be imagined that the holders of the notes will then be ready to fund them into any sort of bond. But what is that but contraction, pure and simple? The Secretary's policy travels in a circle, which invariably brings him back to contraction. He proposed nothing for redemption and offers only that policy which he says has been emphatically condemned by Congress and as emphatically by the country. Contraction is the Sangrado policy of bleeding the country nearly to death to cure it of a disease which demands tonics and building up. The withdrawal of even a hundred million of the circulation would produce great stringency in the money market, innumerable bankruptcies, and most likely result in a panic and crash from which the country would not recover for years, and during which the power of the Government to fund the debt and redeem the balance of the greenback currency would be paralyzed. To contract the currency to the extent of funding all the greenbacks would be financial suicide, would precipitate a disaster to the trade, industry and prosperity of the country for which there is no example in history. We must not return to specie payments in that way. We must descend the mountain by easy slopes and gentle curves, though it may take much longer than to spring from the top of the precipice and be dashed in pieces at the bottom. But it is broadly intimated by the Secretary that the Supreme Court will decide the laws making the greenbacks a legal tender in payment of debts, to be unconstitutional and void. If the deed is to be done, let it be by the Court and not by Congress. But it would have to be a very clear case that would justify the Court in making a decision fraught with such terrible calamities to the country. If there be doubts hanging about the question they should be cast in favor of the legislation of Congress and the preservation of the vast interests that are dependent on the maintenance of the law. The Supreme Court, having jurisdiction over questions involving vast political, commercial and social interests, should be something more than the rigid expounder of statutes or collator of precedents, and should view such questions as statesmen as well as lawyers. It was Lord MANSFIELD who plucked up by the roots the hoary abuses of the law, however deeply imbedded in ancient authorities, and who in the construction of statutes and settlement of great questions, decided them in accordance with the progress of the times and the new conditions of society, and thus rendered himself immortal in the history of jurisprudence. Believing, as I do, that these laws are constitutional, and were imperatively necessary at the time of their passage, I should look upon a decision by which they would be suddenly destroyed, with horror and the Court making it would descend in history as the author of the most appalling financial disaster that ever occurred in any country. But I have faith in the learning, ability and patriotism of that august tribunal, and believe it will not render its decision until the question has been viewed in all its bearings and consequences. To return to specie payment without a crash is the great desideratum, and this can only be done by making the process gradual. Time is a necessary element, and the first question to be considered is the period which should be fixed by the Government to begin the redemption of the greenback notes; and in my bill I have stated the 1st of July, 1871. Fixing a time must be the starting point of any plan which proposes to bring about resumption without crash and disaster. In proposing to give two years and a half to begin the work of redemption I have several objects in view. First, by establishing the period of redemption, a fixed value is given the greenback note. Now, its gold value is fluctuating and deceptive, sometimes varying as much as ten per cent. in sixty days, and scarcely ever remaining the same for a week at a time. But by fixing a time for its redemption a certain value is given to it. If the note is to be paid in gold on the first of July, 1871, its value to-day can be determined by the ordinary rules of discount, and will steadily improve as the time for its redemption approaches; and other preparations being properly made, it will be at par on or before the day fixed for redemption by gradual appreciation. By fixing the time of redemption, one chief element in the value of all commercial paper is gained—that of certainty in the time of payment. Second, by fixing the period of redemption, the country is notified and may be prepared for the change. People will have it in view in making new contracts and arrangements in business, and debtors, fearing a decline in the prices of property, will make haste to pay their debts. During this two and a half years, the great body of existing debts among the people will be paid. The debt now contracted, which will not fall due for two years and a half, is very small, and is generally for real estate. The great difficulty generally attending the improvement in the value of the currency in the resumption of specie payments where they have been suspended is the reduction in the nominal prices of property and labor, which operates injuriously upon the debtor class. It is generally true that as the purchasing power of the currency is increased the nominal prices of property are diminished. But this effect is sometimes counteracted by the increase in the volume of the currency. The inflation of the currency even, though it be composed of gold and silver exclusively, increases the nominal price of property, of which we have a notable instance in the history of Spain. When resumption takes place all the gold and silver will be set free and poured into the volume of the currency, thereby inflating it to a considerable extent, because the whole amount of gold and silver is very much greater than the whole amount of greenbacks that will be presented for redemption. But, as before stated, the period of redemption is postponed so long that the great body of the existing debt will be paid before it arrives, and the declension in the price of property, which is likely to be small, would affect but a very limited class, and would scarcely reach the general business of the country. The time given is so long that it will become stale in the public mind; all excitement and panic will pass away, and the change come so gradual that the people will at least have forgotten it when it arrives. Third, by fixing the period of redemption so far off, the Government will have time to collect the amount of gold that will be necessary. And first, I will consider the amount of gold that will probably be required, and with which it will be safe to begin redemption. It is shown by the history of banking that solvent and well conducted banks can safely carry on operations when they have one dollar in gold in their vaults to three dollars of their circulation. It is also shown by bank history that banks which have suspended specie payment, but whose solvency and good management are not suspected, have been able to resume when they have gotten into their vaults one dollar in gold to two and a half dollars of their circulation. The credit of the Government is better than that of any bank, and can, in my opinion, resume on a smaller proportion of gold than any suspended bank under the old rule. The greenback notes, notwithstanding their depreciation, have one great merit which did not belong to the paper of any of the old State Banks, which is that they are of uniform value in every part of the United States; they are far more convenient than coin for all business purposes; they can be sent to every part of the country in payment of debts better and cheaper than the transportation of coin. The traveler from Maine to Minnesota can carry $50,000 of it about his person without inconvenience or observation, saving to him the labor and anxiety of carrying coin or the purchase of a bill of exchange. If brought to par, they would be the most desirable currency the country has ever known, and the causes which usually bring about a run on the banks for gold would not operate against them or have any effect upon their value. Under the old State bank system, to which it is hoped the country will never return, there was a far greater demand for gold than would occur under the present. The banks being local in their character and their paper not current in distant parts of the country, led to a demand on them for gold by travelers or those who had debts to pay at distant points, where their notes were not current. From these and other considerations it is doubtful whether as much as one hundred millions of greenback notes would be presented for redemption when the greenback note is as good as gold unless for specific purposes, for it would be an inconvenience and burden. The whole question may be thus stated: If the Government is strong enough with gold to redeem all the notes that may be presented, but little gold will be demanded, because it will be worth no more than greenbacks, but the Government is weak and only able to redeem a small part of the currency. The gold will be hastily drawn out to sell in the market at a profit. It is true there are $300,000,000 of National Bank notes in circulation for the redemption of which the Government is bound under the conditions of the National Banking law, and it has been urged that when the period fixed for redemption arrives, the National Banks would immediately rush to the Treasury with all their greenback reserves and drain it of a large part of its gold. To avoid this difficulty and to make the process still more gradual, and to avoid all rush upon the Treasury or the banks, I propose by my bill that the banks shall not be required to redeem their notes in specie until the first of January, 1872; and, during the preceding six months shall be required to hold in their vaults the same amount of greenback reserves in which they may, as now, redeem their notes. If during that period they are required to hold their greenback reserves as now—of course they cannot rush to the Treasury with them to get gold—and at the end of the time the Government will be able to meet their demands without trouble or danger. To give the banks six months to redeem their notes in gold, and perhaps I may move to make it a year beyond the time when the Government begins the redemption of the greenback currency, will be no hardship to the Government or the people, for National Bank notes being convertible into greenbacks, they will be of equal value, and at par, and persons holding the bank notes who want gold for them will only have to present them to the bank, and receive greenbacks in exchange, on which they would get the gold. And now I will consider the question, how the Government shall procure the gold to commence the work of redemption? To this I answer, that the sales of gold by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be stopped, and that which will accrue hereafter over and above the sums required to pay the interest on the public debt, and for specific uses' shall be reserved and set apart for the redemption of the greenback notes. There is now in the Treasury a surplus of not less than $70,000,000, and the accruing surplus under the present tariff for the next two years cannot be less than $100,000,000, which will together make $170,000,000. It is very difficult to form an estimate of the amount of gold in the country. The Director of the Mint in Philadelphia, in 1861, estimated the amount of gold in the country at that time to be $275,000,000, which I have no doubt was much short of the actual amount. The Comptroller of the Currency, (Mr. HURLBURD,) in his report last year, estimated the gold product from our mines, from the 30th of June, 1860, to the 30th of June, 1867, at $411,320,000. The imports of gold from abroad during the same period were $78,933,587. The products of the mines during the year ending June 30, 1868, are estimated at $75,000,000, making in the aggregate $840,253,587, to which may be added the gold circulation in California and other gold-producing States, not included in the above calculation, (estimated at $50,000,000,) making in all $890,253,587. Deducting the amount of gold exported during the same period, ($477,740,908,) leaves a balance of $412,512,679. There is also another large import of gold into the country from Europe, of which there is no official record, the amount of which can only be guessed at. I mean that which is brought in small sums by emigrants who come to our country at the rate of half a million a year. I have heard various conjectures as to the amount thus brought to the country, and none have put it lower than $20,000,000 per annum for the eight or ten years, making the sum of $160,000,000, which, added to the above, makes a total sum of $572,512,679. But, to make allowance for mistakes and exaggerations, I estimate the gold and silver coin in the country at $400,000,000. The product of the mines ending June 30, 1869, may be safely estimated at $75,000,000, and after that at $100,000,000 per annum. When the Pacific Railroad is completed, which will be next year, the facilities for getting to the mines in California, Nevada, Idaho, Colorado, Utah and Montana, and for the transportation of heavy machinery necessary for quartz mining will be greatly increased, and must add very largely to the gold and silver products. But, after all, the question of the amount of gold in the country is by no means so important as might at first be supposed. When the greenbacks begin to appreciate in value our bonds will inevitably advance along with them, and it will be a very easy matter for the Government then to procure enough gold abroad on its bonds, added to that which is in the Treasury, to redeem the whole greenback circulation, and to this end I have in my bill provided that the Secretary of the Treasury may, as the time for redemption approaches, negotiate bonds drawing interest at the rate of———, for the purpose of procuring gold sufficient to complete the work of redemption. But it has been said that if the Government reserves the surplus gold in the Treasury as proposed, it would become scarce in the market, and difficult for importers to obtain enough with which to pay duties. This objection might have some force, were it not for other considerations. When the Government fixes the day for the redemption of the greenback notes, those who have been hoarding gold will think the time to sell it has come. If they hold it until the time of redemption comes, it will be worth no more than greenbacks. It would be better for them to sell when the premium is 35 than to hold until it is only 25 or 10 cents; and the natural and, I may say, the inevitable effect of fixing a time for redemption will be to throw a large amount of gold into the market that has hitherto been hoarded. It will be then better to hold greenbacks which are appreciated than gold which will soon lose its premium. Besides that, reserving the gold in the Treasury creates a demand for it, and brings into operation the law which I have elsewhere discussed—that the supply is governed by the demand. The currency is not redundant, as I have before undertaken to show, and contraction should not come this side of redemption and only by the act of redemption. The greenback notes redeemed may be cancelled, and the coin paid out for them will take their places in the circulation, and the currency will become mixed, but the volume of it will not be diminished. Bringing the greenback notes to par will, in chemical language, set free all the gold and silver in the land, and pour them into the volume of the currency, thus simplifying it. But the inflation will be legitimate. The National Banking system may be made free, limited and restrained by the requirements of redeeming their notes in coin. Then there will be one currency for all the people, and one man's income will be equal to another of like amount. Then our bonds—having kept pace with the appreciation of the currency—will be at par, and their disastrous flow to Europe will be checked. Then the Government can sell four per cent. bonds in the market at par, and with the proceeds pay off the present bonds, if the holders refuse to exchange them, and thus reduce the aggregate interest on the debt more than $40,000,000 per annum. Then the business of the country will be upon solid foundations and its prosperity enduring. At the end of two years, reconstruction will in all probability have taken place, the blessings of peace will prevail throughout the land, the prosperity of the South in great part restored, and cotton, though never more called King, will play its former part in our foreign exchanges. After the ocean has been swept by angry tempests, that have engulfed gallant fleets, and strewed the shores with wrecks and the bodies of the dead, comes a calm, the mountain waves sink to gentle billows, the fierce gale lulls to a prosperous breeze, the sun shines forth in splendor, and the surviving mariners, with joyful hearts, again spread their sails, resume their course and speed away to their destined haven. So with our country, when peace, reconstruction and resumption have come. It has been swept and rent by the storms of civil war; the land was strewn with the dead, and everywhere are visible the vestiges of the conflict. But peace has come, and with it reconstruction. The bright sun of prosperity shines forth in a cloudless sky. Industry, trade and commerce again flow in their accustomed channels with accelerated currents. The tide of emigration, rising higher and higher sweeps across from the Old World. The wilderness of the West yields up its golden treasures and "blossoms as the rose," and our country moves on gloriously to its great and final destiny.

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. MORTON moved to refer his bill to the Finance Committee, which was done.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPUDIATION PLAN.

On motion of Mr. CATTELL, the Senate took up the resolution reported by the Finance Committee, expressing the Senate's disapproval of the financial views of the President expressed in his Message.

Mr. DAVIS offered a substitute, which he afterward withdrew, declaring the measure of the liability of the Government upon its bonds to be their value in coin at the date of issue, with interest thereon.

Mr. HENDRICKS said that under the Constitution the President's views were expressed in his Message only as a recommendation of certain legislation, and that, therefore, the right way for the Senate to express its disapprobation of his views was by refusing to legislate according to his recommendations, and not by a resolution of censure.

He then offered the following as a substitute for the resolution:

> *Resolved*, That the Senate cordially indorse the sentiment in the President's Message "that our national credit should be sacredly observed," and declare that the public debt should be paid as rapidly as practicable, exactly in accordance with the terms of the contract under which the several loans were made; and that where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

If Congress were to make any expression on the subject, this, he thought, was the expression it ought to make: That the public faith shall be observed and the national obligations be paid according to the contracts. He could not agree with the President that it was not according to contract.

Mr. EDMUNDS argued that the movement was to pay according to the contract, but the great question was: What is the contract in the light of the circumstances under which it was made?

Mr. HENDRICKS called for the yeas and nays upon

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

NEW-JERSEY.

The Mysterious Case of Probable Homicide in Jersey City.

Coroner CHASE, of Newark, resumed, yesterday, the inquest on the body of GEORGE A. RICE, who was found in a half frozen and dying condition on Sunday morning, in the rear of his residence, corner of Bleecker and Summit streets. The following evidence was taken:

George P. Rice, being sworn, testified: I am thirteen years old, and Mr. Rice, the deceased, was my father; was with him last Saturday; he came to Mr. Stagg's house at No. 9 Quarry-street, where I live, at about six o'clock on Saturday evening; he went up to Roseville with me to get some money from Capt. Hughes, which was owing to him; Mr. Hughes was not at home and he did not get the money; he stayed at Mr. Hughes' until about half-past ten, and we reached Mr. Stagg's house about eleven o'clock; my father took one glass of lager at Hughes' and was sober when he left me; he said he wanted to hurry up and get home for fear Mr. Kirkpatrick would be in bed and then he could not get in; my father had no money with him; while coming back from Mr. Hughes, I told my father that he might sleep with me at Mr. Stagg's, but he said he could get on the fence, take hold of the grape arbor and from there he might get on to the shed and into the window; nobody has talked with me about what I should say here.

Peter Stagg testified that the boy Geo. Rice had been living at his house the past four weeks; his father came to the house about eleven o'clock on Saturday night, and was perfectly sober; the next day witness saw Mr. Kirkpatrick, who said Mr. Rice must have come to his death by falling from the shed; that he had got in that way several times before; Rice has a wife who resides in Newark, but did not live with her.

John G. Clark testified that he resides in the house No. 26 Summit-street, and saw Mr. Rice lying in the hall after he was brought in; saw Kirkpatrick give Rice a shove on the shoulder with his stocking foot; witness used to come in the house by the back gate; it was very hard to unfasten; he used to jump up on the top of the fence, lean over and unhook it; came in that way Saturday night last about a quarter past eleven o'clock, and fastened the gate after going in; witness went to the basement door and his wife opened the door leading on to the stoop, and then went down and opened the basement door, leaving the other door unlocked and unbolted; heard no noise that night; should have seen Mr. Rice had he been lying in the yard at quarter past eleven o'clock; had never heard any noise such as would be made by a person in getting on the shed and into the window; heard Mr. Kirkpatrick say, in answer to a remark that Mr. Rice was dying, "Why the h—l don't you die? what are you so long about it for?" afterward he said, "I did not think that he was hurt so bad," and tried to arouse him to get him up stairs.

Mrs. Susan Castler testified that she resides in the house No. 26 Summit-street; was called away about seven o'clock on Saturday evening, and returned to the house between eleven and twelve o'clock; saw Kirkpatrick in the hallway; she went away again about twelve o'clock; the front door was unlocked when she came in and went out; never heard of Mr. Rice or any one else getting on to the shed and into the window.

Miss Sarah Shipman deposed that she was housekeeper for Mr. Kirkpatrick; on Saturday night, Kirkpatrick returned to his home at about twelve o'clock; witness heard him come in, and thought he was intoxicated; he did not subsequently go out to witness' knowledge; witness would have heard him if he had gone out; witness had heard Mr. Rice say that he had sometimes climbed into the house by the back window; Mr. Kirkpatrick had told witness, since Mr. Rice's death, that he was probably intoxicated and fell off the steps; after Mr. Kirkpatrick came, some other person also entered the house at about one o'clock Sunday morning; witness heard the door shut and locked, but did not know who the person was who came in; witness was told by Kirkpatrick on Sunday morning that he had not seen Rice since Saturday morning.

Several other witnesses were examined who gave evidence to facts connected with the finding of the body, the previous habits of the deceased and other matters, but no additional light was shed upon the subject, and the jury therefore returned a verdict that "the deceased came to his death by a fall, or by a blow or blows by a person or persons unknown to the jury."

American Columbarian Society.

The first annual exhibition of fancy pigeons and fowls, under the auspices of this Society, commenced on Tuesday at No. 956 Broadway. The extent to which the breeding and rearing of fancy pigeons and fowls is carried on in this country is doubtless unknown, except to those engaged in the business. Sums of $150 and $200 are asked, and often obtained, for a pair of pigeons, and single birds are frequently sold at $75. Fancy fowls are sometimes valued at $200 each. A trio of creve cœurs, now on exhibition by Mr. LEAVITT, are marked at $500, while specimens of gray dorkings and brahmas are put at $100.

Tuesday evening there were about one thousand specimens on exhibition at the rooms of the Society. Noticeable among them were the pigeons exhibited by Mr. WM. WOOD, President of the Society. A pair of black carriers valued at $150, a pair of blue at $100, and a pouter cock at $75, were remarkably fine specimens. Mr. BUSSELL, Secretary of the Society, exhibits some very fine short-face tumblers, and a pink pouter cock, thought by many to be the finest bird in the rooms. Mr. HERMANN COLELL, Vice-President of the Society, exhibits a pair of mammoth runts valued at $100, and some Berlin tumblers. Mr. L. SCHELD, Dr. C. DECKER and Mr. BUSCH exhibit fine specimens of silver beards and black and red barbs, while Mr. HORNER exhibits some of the almost-forgotten fan-tails. Some pictures of remarkable pigeons are also on exhibition. Among others, one of a carrier which belonged to Mr. BUSSELL, Sr., and which flew from Haverstraw to New-York, twenty-six miles, in twenty-three minutes. The lightness, beauty and strength of form which characterize this bird seem to render such a feat by no means impossible.

Among the fowls, Mr. G. H. LEAVITT, Mr. R. L. MAITLAND and BENJAMIN HAINES, Jr., are the principal exhibitors. Mr. LEAVITT has some fine creve cœurs, already noticed, and some very pretty gold sebrights. Mr. MAITLAND shows some grey dorkings and brahmas, valued at $100 the trio. Mr. HAINES has some remarkably fine black Spanish, black African, game and Leghorn fowls, and Mr. ISAACS some fine black Spanish.

To-day additional specimens will be added. The prizes to be awarded consist of silver medals and diplomas, a gold prize being given to the person taking the largest number of premiums.

Exhibition of a Submarine Rock Drill.

There was an exhibition of a submarine rock drill, yesterday, at No. 45 Duane-street, which is the invention of Mr. SIDNEY F. SHELBOURNE, and has been manufactured by the contractor for the purpose of removing the rocks at Hell Gate beneath the surface of the water, which are dangerous to navigation when the tide is low. The apparatus is exceedingly ingenious, and, to all appearance, an effective device for drilling rocks of any kind with great rapidity. Instead of operating on the principle of the *punch* drill, the hole is made in the rock with a *revolving* drill about two inches in diameter, having numerous diamonds securely set in the end of the mandrel which represents the drill. It was stated that one such diamond drill is capable of opening a hole several thousand feet through solid granite, before the cutters would be worn out. The drill was tested, yesterday, in boring holes in a block of Maine granite; and the holes thus made seemed as true and smooth as a hole bored in hard wood with a centre-bit. The drill revolves about 320 times per minute, during which time it settles into the rock from one to two inches. The entire apparatus weighs about 1,000 pounds. Within a strong iron case, water-tight, there is a neat little steam engine which drives the drill. The iron case containing the steam engine, is lowered bodily, by a derrick, into the water, until it rests upon the rock to be drilled. It may be let down to any desired depth below the surface, by attaching a greater length of tube for conveying the steam, which must be generated in a boiler above the surface, down through to the engine inside of the water-tight case. The tube or pipe through which the exhaust steam escapes incloses the direct steam tube, for the purpose of retaining as much heat as practicable. The drill is fed by a screw; and the arrangement is such that the *débris* works out through slats in the side of the drill as fast as the hole is made.

After several holes have been bored a person descends in a "diver," places a tin can containing nitro-glycerine in each hole, which, when exploded, breaks up the rocks as if a charge of powder had been employed instead of the glycerine.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Peckham, Mullin and Daniels, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.
Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
336—Lounsbery vs. Leigh.
338—The People ex rel. Lyons vs. Brady.
339—Winters vs. Baker.
340—Patterson vs. Baker.
341—Patterson vs. Baker.
342—Winter vs. Baker.
343—Patterson vs. Roberts.
344—Winter vs. Roberts.
345—Branch vs. Roberts.
346—Roosevelt et al. vs. Godard, Capt. Port of N. Y., et al.
347—Ormsbee vs. Brown.

Nos.
348—Davies, Pub. Adm'r, et al. vs. Dollner et al.
349—Pike et al. vs. Orcutt.
350—Waldheim vs. Bender.
351—Ormsbee vs. Brown.
352—Wood et al. vs. Bach et al.
353—Wood et al. vs. Bach et al.
354—Jones et al. vs. Bach et al.
355—Weaver et al. vs. Bach et al.
356—Keller vs. Met. Board of Health.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.
Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
86—Von Berg vs. Finch et al.
150—Burrill, ex'r, &c., vs. Boardman, ex'x, et al.
156—Lathrop Sewing Machine Co. vs. Bond & Lathrop Manuf'g Co.
169—Bennett et al., ex'rs, vs. Whitlock.
170—Powers et al. vs. Morse et al.
171—Knox vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery R. R. Co.
172—Sealtzer vs. Sealtzer.
176½—Cowles vs. Tomlinson.
177—Holsman et al. vs. Wetmore et al.
178—Coster, Trustee, vs. Reubell et al.

Nos.
179—Bissel, by guar'n, vs. Bissel.
180—Oakly, ex'x, &c., vs. Danforth et al.
181—Ryerson vs. Stergelbach.
182—Waterbury vs. Bradley et al.
183—Kerr vs. Boyd.
184—Hatch vs. Pengrach et al.
185—Powers vs. Amory et al.
186—Van Rensselaer vs. Greenwich and Kye Steamboat Co.
187—Humes, adm'r, vs. Cutler et al.
188—Martin, Trustee, vs. Brunswick Canal R. R. Co., with Hughes.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9 A. M.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
228—Ross et al. vs. Union Pacific R. R. Co.
244—Daggett vs. Cushing.
269—Claflin et al. vs. Far. & Cit. Bk. of L. I.

Nos.
273—Chamberlain vs. Dunbar.
370—Dodne vs. Reilly et al.
381—Riet vs. Belcher et al.
383—Lawyer et al. vs. Bass.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.
Oyer and Terminer Business and Civil Calendar.

Nos.
1026—Knick. Life Ins. Co. vs. Nat'l Bank of N. Y.
1387—Davison vs. Ranges, of Ranges & Co.
1467—Carrington vs. Bats et al.
1461—Hutton et al. vs. Groh.
1619—Pray vs. Palmer et al.
1489—O'Brien vs. Wannemacher.
1639—Goodhart vs. Bokelin et al.
1457—Rosner, President, vs. Burstenbinder, impleaded.
2289—Angervine vs. Angervine et al.
817—Cochrane, President, vs. Ferris.

Nos.
1301—Heinemann vs. Heard et al.
987—Norton vs. Reeden.
1595—Mott et al. vs. Renshaw.
1609—Kline vs. Barstow et al.
1605—Marks vs. McCarty et al.
1607—Galpen vs. Strouse.
1631—N. Y. and Hughes River Oil Co. vs. Chambers.
1641—McCready vs. McKiel.
1642—Hoffman vs. Lemercier.
531—Merritt et al. vs. Hutchinson.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1084—Fawcett, Adm'r, vs. Stewart.
1038—McGowan vs. Harrison.
1418—Woodhull vs. Rosenthal et al.
1602—Morris vs. Treacy.
1356—Barnes vs. Bowery Savings Bank.
812—Tallman vs. Wright et al.
216½—Webb vs. Buckelew.
1184—Foley vs. Burton et al.
1120—Battelle et al. vs. Rowe et al.
916—McCarthy vs. O'Brien.
736—Schmidt vs. Weldon.

Nos.
1562—Bronson vs. Leary et al.
1722—Osgood et al. vs. Topliff.
1692½—Spear et al. vs. Valentine.
1680—Griffin vs. Hanson.
1692—Stewart vs. White et al.
1732—Lynch vs. Bryan.
1814—Marks vs. McCarty et al.
1818—Payne vs. Kennedy et al.
1820—Indem. Fire Ins. Co. vs. Great Western Marine Ins. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
267—Reilly, Sr., Administrator, vs. Banks.
89—Dennis vs. Coman.
235—Powers vs. Crosby.
155—Henschel vs. Wilkins et al.
183—McColl et al. vs. Sun Mut. Ins. Co.
445—Sherman et al. vs. States Fire Marine United Insurance Co. of Baltimore.

Nos.
477—Hobbs et al. vs. Ward et al.
473—White vs. Wetmore et al.
——Rankin vs. Van Loon.
511—Kirkland vs. Leary.
529—Harrison et al. vs. Smith.
531—Batchellor vs. Norwich Fire Insurance Co.
533—Lus vs. Baltzer et al.
541—Sterling vs. Hoyt.
543—Young vs. Morse.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Garvin, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
508—Bierman vs. Lalor.
462—Sheppard vs. Brooks.
520—Stouvenel vs. Bateman.
1196—Harris vs. Cleveland.
252—DeYong vs. Sparks et al.
156—Lambert et al. vs. Coastwise Co.
102—Berdell vs. McIlvaine et al.
504—Barnes vs. Eagleson.

Nos.
460—Young et al. vs. Ross, President.
528—Dodge et al. vs. Clyde.
534—Radliff et al. vs. Hale et al.
540—Todd et al. vs. Davis et al.
412—Martel vs. Hartman et al.
494—DeGraw vs. New-York Float. D. Dock Co.
552—Son vs. Hermann et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1085—Reynolds vs. Com. F. Ins. Co.
1474—Shaw vs. Christie.
1479—Thiele vs. Schaeffer.
1480—Yuguanzo vs. Spaulding.
1263—Garrettson vs. Selover.
1471—Claffy, an infant, vs. Rapp.
789—Pierce vs. Poole.
1505—Sinclair vs. Allavie.

Nos.
1508—Budenback vs. Radley et al.
1509—Borneo Co. et al. vs. Heinemann et al.
1510—Gebhard vs. Albert.
1527—Beattie vs. Webb.
1523—Sykes vs. Leonard.
1524—Lunan et al. vs. Dinsmore et al.
1527—Yocum, Assignee, &c., vs. Kelly, Sheriff.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
566—Gunning vs. Turner.
431—Kain vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1486—Fannin vs. McMullen et al.
857—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.
858—Same vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.
1515—Witte vs. Tradesmen's National Bank.
1528—Miller vs. Anderson.
1529—Gordon vs. Bannister.

Nos.
1532—Hardt vs. Wicks.
1533—Bergordi vs. Merceau.
1534—Kendall vs. Krug.
1535—Lichtenstein vs. Wheelan.
1537—Leitzier by Guardian vs. Castle.
1538—Barnes vs. Smith et al.
1540—Stettheimer vs. Home Ins. Co. et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court Opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
808—Schaeffer vs. Levy.
943—Loisen vs. Casey.
980—Claflin vs. Marks.
988—Mitchell vs. Murray.
1137—Leaney vs. Schneider.
1085—Cooper vs. Goddard.
1108—Schneider vs. Peters.
1102—Hoffman vs. Riege.
928—Trachsers vs. Kransfaser.
——Tasta vs. Archibald.
——Campbell vs. Pickett.
994—Newman vs. Marx.
996—Bremer vs. Wolff.
——Bird vs. Matthews.
——Carpenter vs. Carpenter.
1000—Grimes vs. Savings Bank.
1023—Ludlow vs. Straus.

Nos.
948—Danderand vs. Douglass.
——Fleisch vs Schmid.
——Fleisch vs. Kasser.
877—Townsend vs. Claflin.
867—Cames vs. Skiff.
883—Day vs. Ferris.
——McQuade vs. Wagner.
902½—Larman vs. Pennefacher.
903—Larman vs. Pennefacher.
910—Robenstein vs. Eichler.
923—Koch vs. Koch.
1119—White vs. McCormack.
1121—Clark vs. Gillispie.
1122—Fletcher vs. O'Keefe.
1125—Stennel vs. Schlueter.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—BROOKLYN—DEC. 17.

Nos.
1—Webber vs. Foreman.
17—Sanford vs. Russ.
51—Wright vs. Miller.
52—Doherty vs. Hamann.
53—Kerby vs. Daly.
54—People vs. Van Nostrand.
55—Hil vs. Chappell.
57—Baker vs. Stoutenburgh.
58—Vanbrunt vs. Doubleday.
59—McDonald vs. Osborn.
60—Haskins vs. City of Brooklyn.
61—Wheeler vs. Parsons.
65—Shaver vs. West. Union.
66—Philips vs. Campbell.

Nos.
67—Martin vs. State of New-York.
71—Cotheal vs. Cotheal.
72—Ocean Nat. Bk. vs. Olcott.
73—Havens vs. Sackett.
74—Dayton vs. Robbins.
75—Atwater vs. Atwater.
76—Thompson vs. Whitlock.
78—Cheeny vs. Woodruff.
79—Bolus vs. Nuhn.
80—Mes vs. De Jonge.
81—Greenfield vs. Greenfield.
12—Wilkins vs. Bussing.
18—Haskins vs. Bussing.
22—Atwater vs. Atwater.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE EXEMPTION OF LEGAL TENDERS FROM STATE TAXATION—ARE THEY EXEMPT UNDER THE CONSTITUTION?—VALIDITY OF THE ACT DECLARING THEIR EXEMPTION.

The People of the State of New-York ex rel. the Bank of New-York vs. The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York.—This case differs from the other bank cases just argued, in this: In the preceding cases, that portion of the capital of the banks which had been taxed in 1863-4, and the taxes on which it was claimed should be reimbursed under the State legislation of 1866, and which was refused on the ground that the securities or pledges were not Government securities, was composed of "certificates of indebtedness" issued by the Navy Department in payment for supplies. In this case the securities involved, and which are drawn in question, are United States notes or legal tenders. The Court below, the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, held that United States notes were not exempt from taxation under the Constitution, and that the acts of Congress so declaring them exempt were unconstitutional. Judgment was for the defendants, and the case was brought here on writ of error. The questions in this case which are common to the preceding, will not be again stated. The only point which requires reporting is that made as to the exemption of legal tenders. It is contended, in brief, that the credit of the United States, in whatever form it may be expressed, or in whatever manner it may be used, is exempt from State taxation. Because a tax on the stock or other pledges of the United States, *eo nomine*, is a tax upon the credit of the United States. Because the credit of the United States was not a subject for taxation by the States anterior to the adoption of the Constitution. The Constitution of the United States has given no new power to the State Government. Because the objects of taxation by the State Government are not diminished by withholding from them the power of taxing stock of the United States, as the money borrowed by the Federal Government is immediately, by disbursements, returned to the people of the different States. Because State taxation of such securities would render the General Government dependent upon the discretion of the State Governments, for one of its essential means in accomplishing the purposes for which it was established; a result at variance with one of the principal objects of the Constitution, which was to render the General Government independent of the pecuniary aid of the State Governments. Legal-tender notes are issued on the credit of the United States, and are an exercise of the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States, and a tax on them is a tax on the credit of the United States. The notes are exempt as being a contract of the United States, and no such contract can be taxed by the States. The right to exemption is not peculiar to securities given on a direct loan of money, and this is clear from the history of securities confessedly exempt. The notes are exempt as a financial means or instrument of the Government, and the fact that they are by statute made a legal tender, &c., does not make them the less exempt. If, as is by some contended, the legal tender clause is unconstitutional, and these notes are not lawful money, then the whole argument of the learned counsel and of the Court below that they cannot be exempt, because they are money, falls to the ground. In holding these notes exempt from taxation, no property is removed from the taxing power of the State. The property of the country subject to taxation is not lessened. The State is not deprived of the power to tax anything or any property. The exemption creates no privileged class. Taxing securities is a tax on interest, and the effect is a rise in the rate of interest, evidenced by a fall in the price of securities. If Government securities are exempt from taxation, that is an element in the price they bring. That is scarcely a privilege which is open to any one who will pay for it. If they are taxed, or subject to taxation, the lender would charge higher interest and make the Government pay the tax. The lender is always exempt. Admit these securities to be taxable and their price would fall, and the present holders of existing securities would lose. If they sold them, it would have to be at such a price that the vendee would be exempt from taxation, in that he would collect from the General Government the amount necessary to pay it. The only choice Government has is, whether by making the securities subject to tax it will impose upon the people the additional burden of the expense of collecting the tax. All principles of exemption apply equally to legal tenders. As to all other securities now issued, their exemption is immaterial to the Government, because the transaction is past, and the loss would, as to them, fall on the present holder who had paid for them a price proportionate to the exemption. Its effect would be on the credit of the Government in all future transactions. With legal tenders it is different. They are credit money; they are paid to the Government and again paid out. Taxation lessens their purchasing power, or, in other words, lowers their price or value; and hence when the Government attempts to purchase with them commodities or the services of men, it cannot get as much as it otherwise would. The effect is the same as if the Government were constantly negotiating a new loan. This deficiency it must make up by increasing its rate of taxation. There is no security, for the exemption of which the argument is so strong, as for the legal-tender note. The argument of the respondents on this question will follow. [illegible]

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Nelson.

THE ERIE CASE—JAY GOULD'S APPOINTMENT AS RECEIVER VACATED.

Henry B. Whelpley vs. The Erie Railway Company.—NELSON, C. J.—The bill is filed, in this case, against the Erie Railway Company by a stockholder, charging that he is the owner of one thousand shares of stock, that they are a part of two hundred thousand shares of over issues by said Company, in violation of its charter, and contrary to law; and prays that this issue of stock be inquired into and its legality, or illegality, be established; and if it is held that the said issue was illegal and void, then, that the Company be decreed to pay to the complainant the amount paid by him for this spurious stock; and, also, that the Company pending the suit be enjoined from disposing of its property, or so much of it as will indemnify him; and, also, that a receiver be appointed and the Company be decreed to convey to him sufficient amount of moneys, or securities, to enable him to pay to the complainant the advance made for said stock, with interest. This bill is filed on behalf of the complainant, and all other persons holding this alleged over-issue of stock. The Judge at Chambers, no opposition being made, granted the injunction, and appointed a receiver. August Belmont and Ernest B. Lucke now come into Court with a petition, setting forth that they are the holders of a portion of this over-issue of stock, and ask to be made parties to this suit, as provided for in the bill, and as interested in the question to be determined by the Court; and also charge that the person appointed receiver is an unfit and disqualified person for the proper discharge of the duties of that office. The question involved in this alleged over-issue of stock depends upon the construction of several provisions of the laws of New-York concerning the powers and duties of railroad corporations. The first section of the act of April 2, 1850, authorizing the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same, provides that any number of persons, not less than twenty-five, may form a company for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a railroad, &c., and for that purpose may make and sign articles of association in which shall be stated the name of the company, &c., "the amount of the capital stock of the company, which shall not be less than $10,000 for every mile of the road constructed, or proposed to be constructed, and the number of shares of which the capital stock of the company shall consist," &c. The ninth section provides: In case the capital stock of any company formed under this act is found to be insufficient for constructing and operating its road, such company may, with the concurrence of two-thirds in amount of all its stockholders, increase its capital stock, from time to time, to any amount required for the purpose aforesaid; such increase must be sanctioned by a vote in person, or by proxy, of two-thirds in amount of all the stockholders of the Company, at a meeting of such stockholders, called by the Directors of the Company for that purpose, by a notice in writing to each stockholder, to be served on him personally, or by depositing the same, properly folded, and directed to him, at the Post Office nearest his usual place of residence, at least twenty days prior to such meeting. Such notice must state the time and place of the meeting, and its object, and the amount to which it is proposed to increase the capital stock." The twenty-eighth section provides that "every corporation formed under this act shall, in addition to the powers conferred on corporations in the third title of the eighteenth chapter of the first part of the revised statutes, have power (subdivision 10) "from time to time to borrow such sums of money as may be necessary for completing and finishing, or operating their railroad, and to issue and dispose of their bonds for any amount so borrowed, and to mortgage their corporate property and franchises to secure the payment of any debt contracted by the Company for the purposes aforesaid; and the directors of the Company may confer on any holder of any bond issued for money borrowed, as aforesaid, the right to convert the principal due or, owing thereon, into stock of the said Company, at any time not exceeding ten years from the date of the bond, under such regulations as the directors may see fit to adopt." On the part of the Erie Company, it is claimed that, under this provision, the directors possess the right to issue what is called convertible bonds for the purposes specified therein, to an unlimited amount—that the issue complained of was made under and in pursuance of this authority—that the stock held by the complainant in this suit, and by Belmont and Lucke, was stock issued by the Company to bondholders, who desired to convert their bonds into stock, and which stock, it is insisted, is legal and valid. On the other hand, the original stockholders insist that the power conferred by this tenth subdivision upon the directors, should be restrained to the case where the capital stock of the Company has not been filled by subscriptions of stock; and for the purpose of enabling the Company to anticipate these subscriptions, by borrowing money on bonds convertible into stock at the option of the holders; and was not intended to authorize, indirectly, an unlimited issue of stock, and thus to increase the capital of the Company, indefinitely, and without a compliance with the ninth section, that expressly requires the concurrence of two-thirds in amount of its stockholders for this purpose. These different and conflicting constructions of the several provisions of the statute as to the powers of railroad companies formed under it must necessarily come up for consideration and disposal, on the final hearing on pleadings and proofs; but in the view we have taken of the case, it will not be necessary, nor, perhaps, proper to express an opinion in respect to them on this preliminary motion. We are satisfied, on an examination of the bill, as well as upon the papers in opposition, that a case has not been made out that will authorize the Court to uphold the order for the injunction, or for the appointment of a receiver, even, assuming the stock in question to be a part of an illegal or over issue. We agree that if the moneys received on the issue of the convertible bonds had been kept apart, and separate from the general funds of the Company, and could be traced and identified, an equity might well arise in behalf of the defrauded stockholders against the particular fund, and attach to the same. In equity and conscience the money paid, and thus traced and identified, would be his money; and the holder of stock into which the bond had been converted, and who represented the bond on which the money was paid, would stand in the same equitable relation to the fund. But the bill, in this case, does not place the right of the complainant to follow the money advanced on these alleged fraudulent issues of stock, on the ground that the moneys paid for the same, or the securities therefor, were kept separate and apart from the general funds of the Company; but, on the contrary, upon the right to have set apart from these general funds a sufficient amount to reimburse him for these advances, thereby impliedly, at least, admitting that they have been commingled with the general mass. Besides, the opposing papers show that this is the fact. Judge Story states the principles. "Where," he observes, "there is fraud touching property, they (Courts of Equity, will interfere, and administer a wholesome and sometimes even stern justice in favor of innocent persons, who are sufferers by it without any fault on their own side. This is done by converting the offending party into a trustee, and making the property itself subservient to the proper purposes of recompense by way of equitable trust or lien. Thus a fraudulent purchaser will be held a mere trustee for the honest but deluded and cheated vender. And, as stated by Lord Ellenborough, in Taylor *vs.* Plumer, (3 M. and Selw., p. 575,) it makes no difference in reason or law in whatever form, different from the original, the change may have been made, whether it be into that of promissory notes for security of money which was produced from the sale of the goods, &c., "for the product of or substitute for the original thing still follows the nature of the thing itself, as long as it can be ascertained to be such, and the right only ceases when the means of ascertainment fail, which is the case when the subject is turned into money, and mixed and confounded in a general mass of the same description." (See also 3 Mason, 233, and Story's Equity, sections 1,259 and 1,265.) In the latter condition of things the aggrieved party can come in only as a general creditor, and is entitled to no preference or priority over this class of creditors. This is the condition of the complainant in the bill before us. It is claimed by the learned counsel for Belmont and Lucke that the receiver, Gould, should be removed as unfit and disqualified, upon the facts as set forth and admitted in the case; and that some other person should be appointed in his place; and that the Erie Company are estopped from contesting the matter, having assented to an appointment in the original suit. We do not assent to this view. The Company waived notice which is required by the rules and practice of this Court before an injunction can be issued; but the order for the injunction and the appointment of a receiver depended upon the judgment of the learned Judge who granted them. Indeed, we are not prepared to admit that an order for an injunction or Receiver can be made in an improper case, even with the consent of both parties, more especially when the rights of third persons may be concerned. The above view disposes, also, of the petition of H. E. Davies, the Receiver in the State Court. Some exceptions have been taken to the appointment of the President and Treasurer of the Railroad Company as Receiver by the learned Judge on the filing of the bill. But, it should be remembered, that a *prima facie* case was supposed to have been made out in the bill for the appointment and no objection or opposition having been made, it was almost a matter of course to grant the order as suggested by counsel for complainant. And, besides, the authority to be given to the Receiver was to receive only a part of the moneys or securities of the Company. It is not surprising that, under the circumstances, it should have occurred to the Judge that the putting of a part of the moneys or securities into the hands of a third person, and thus dividing the common fund and resources of the Company, might have the effect to embarrass the legitimate operations and business of the Company, a business which produces an income of some $15,000,000 or $16,000,000 per annum, an amount larger, it is said, than the annual revenues of the State. The order appointing this receiver also was made, in express terms, subject to the further order of the Court; and any person interested in the question could come in at any time, as Belmont and Lucke did in the present case, and apply to the Judge or the Court to hear any allegations against the fitness of the person appointed. Our conclusion, upon the whole, is, that Belmont and Lucke be permitted to join as parties to the suit; that the injunction be dissolved, and the order appointing a receiver be vacated and set aside.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

CHARGED WITH BLACKMAILING.

An Ex-Internal Revenue Officer, named Daniel Liechtmann, was arrested and taken before Commissioner Osborn upon the complaint of [illegible] Hoym, who alleges that the prisoner [illegible] from him for the suppression of a prosecution against him (Mr. Hoym) for violation of the Revenue law. Liechtmann was held for trial, and furnished bail in the sum of $[illegible],000 to answer.

Before Commissioner Betts.

TOBACCO SEIZURES.

Commissioner BETTS yesterday issued a search warrant, under the authority of which six hundred packages of Killikinick smoking tobacco were seized at No. 26 Dey-street for alleged violation of the Revenue laws. The property was handed over to Deputy Collector Phillips, of the Fifth District.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 16.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE JUMEL ESTATE AGAIN IN COURT—THE HEIRS OF AARON BURR'S WIDOW.

Champlain Bowen et al. vs. Nelson Chase et al.—Sometime since, a case involving the validity of the will of Mme. Jumel was tried in the Supreme Court. Mr. Nelson Chase, who claimed to represent in himself, by purchase principally, the descendants of a sister of Mme. Jumel, brought the action. The will was set aside, and Mr. Chase, who claims to represent the legal heirs of Aaron Burr's widow, is now in possession of the Jumel estate, estimated at about one-fourth of a million of dollars. When the will case was concluded, the plaintiffs in this action at once commenced four actions in ejectment for the recovery of the real property, situated in this city, and belonging to the estate. In these actions it is alleged substantially that the descendants of Mrs. Jones, in whose name Mr. Chase claims title, were not the heirs of Mme. Jumel, but the veritable heirs of the plaintiff. The testimony of numerous old men and women of Rhode Island, from which State Polly Brown, otherwise known as Mme. Jumel, originally came, was sought for with much eagerness. Finally the contest between the parties litigant was whether the testimony desired should be taken by means of depositions upon interrogatories to be settled. It was determined that depositions were to be taken except as to the parties themselves. An agreement was entered into by the attorneys for the respective parties that the testimony taken upon commission, and also the exhibits produced by each side, should be retained by the attorneys, and not filed with the Clerk of the Court as is usual in such cases.

Mr. Bowen was, however, examined by arrangement at Mr. O'Conor's office. When most of his testimony had been taken, Mr. Bowen and the counsel went to Judge Sutherland's house, where Mr. O'Conor produced a letter purporting to have been written by Champlain Bowen to Messrs. Martin and Smith, counsel for defendants in the first action. Counsel inquired whether the letter was genuine. He stated that Mr. Bowen had never written it or sent it. After some delay Mr. O'Conor procured the original letter and envelope, and a copy thereof to be marked by the Judge. The originals were returned to Mr. Carter, attorney for defendants, and a copy was attached to the deposition. Mr. Carter afterward sent a request that the deposition be filed. The attorneys for plaintiffs, Messrs. Cambreleng and Pyne, made a copy and filed it and sent for a *fac simile* copy of the original. Mr. Carter, though willing to allow a copy to be made, refused the *fac simile* proposition. The case came up to-day on a motion to compel Mr. Carter to file the original letter, or in the alternative, to permit the plaintiffs to take a photographic copy.

Mr. Tracy, for the plaintiff, stated that the letter in question was left with Mr. Carter by an express arrangement. They were clearly entitled to have the letter filed as a part of the deposition.

Mr. Carter, in opposition, said that he was compelled in some measure to go into the merits of the whole case. Mr. Bowen claimed here as an heir through James Bowen, the alleged father of Mme. Jumel, and the grand-uncle of Champlain Bowen. During the time the will case was being litigated, Mr. C. Bowen had done nothing, but had gone to Rev. Mr. Duane and stated his claim. Mr. Duane advised him to consult counselors Martin & Smith. It was understood that a letter had been written by the plaintiff to these lawyers, in which he, plaintiff, stated that Mme. Jumel was not the daughter, but an illegitimate granddaughter of James Bowen. It would be a miracle if this letter was a forgery. It was not evidence before Judge Sutherland, and hence it was not an exhibit in any sense. The question before the Court was whether the letter should be filed. It was not necessary to render the deposition complete. Mr. Pyne had sent to the speaker for a copy; he was not refused a copy, but when a young man had come in with transparent paper for the purpose of making a trace copy, he had refused to allow it. Why the other side wished a *fac simile*, he did not know.

Mr. Tracy in reply said counsel was trying to compel him to turn aside from the question in hand. Mme. Jumel had died leaving a will whereby the most of her estate was left to persons other than her relatives. Nearly all of it went to charitable objects. Mr. Chase had attached the will; it had been compromised, and he had taken possession of the property. The speaker had previously appeared in behalf of two charitable institutions, and he knew how it had been conducted. When the case came to trial and compromise, Mr. Chase was careful not to bring the present claimants before the Court. They had no interest there. Afterward, however, when it was found that Mme. Jumel's wishes were to be set aside these heirs came in and claimed their share. The establishment of their claims depended on the testimony of aged people in Rhode Island. Champlain Bowen had been brought here and examined at great length by Mr. O'Conor in his office. What they were now asking was that his deposition in full should be filed, so that it might become part of the records of the Court. Why should they not be allowed to take a *fac simile*, whether this letter was to be produced by the defendants on the trial or not? He could conceive of no reason why not, except the fear that somebody might be accused and convicted of perjury.

Mr. Tracy read from Mr. Bowen's deposition, to show how persistent they had been in trying to show the genuineness of the letter, and also Mr. O'Conor's note, showing that Judge Sutherland had marked the original and the copy which was attached to the deposition.

After some further important discussion, the case was submitted and the decision reserved.

For the plaintiffs, Messrs. C. Tracy and Cambreleng & Pyne; for the defendants, Mr. James G. Carter.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

Before Judges Gilbert, Barnard and Tappan.

SUIT TO RECOVER FROM COMMON CARRIERS.

Henry G. Ely and Eugene B. Sanger vs. The New-Haven Steamboat Company.—This action was brought against the defendants as common carriers to recover for the loss of certain leather received by them for transportation from New-Haven to New-York. The steamboat *Continental* arrived at its wharf in New-York on the 4th of July, 1866, and there and then unloaded the leather, which lay there until destroyed by fire on the morning of the 5th of July. The Court decided for defendants, taking the ground that their liability as carriers ceased at the time of the fire. The plaintiffs, on appeal, claim that the action was properly brought in their name, the legal title to the claims being in them under the assignment; that the liability of the defendants as common carriers, for loss by fire, continued until the delivery of the goods to the plaintiffs; that a delivery at the wharf must have been to some person authorized by the plaintiffs to receive them, or due notice must have been given to them of the time and place of delivery; that to make a delivery on the wharf a substitute for personal delivery, and to excuse the defendants from giving notice to the plaintiffs, so as to exempt them from liability for loss by fire on the wharf, they must prove, by clear and satisfactory evidence the existence of a long-continued and notorious custom for vessels to deliver and consignees to receive goods on the wharf without notice; that there was no evidence of any such custom in this case; that the 4th of July was a National and a State holiday, on which places of business are usually closed, and no business was done on that day; and that as no notice of the arrival of goods, and no goods were sent out by the defendants on that day, the judgment should be reversed and a new trial granted with costs.

The defendants make the following points: Carriers by railroad or steamboat whose routes end at known depots or wharves, their cars or boats arriving at regular times, are discharged from their special liability as carriers, as soon as the goods are landed at their destination, and ready for delivery to the consignees. Their subsequent liability is only for ordinary care. A usage for the consignee to leave the goods till called for, terminates the carrier's special responsibility. There is no rule of law requiring notice. Notice in lieu of personal delivery was a relaxation growing out of new methods of carriage, and the necessities of business. It was sanctioned by the Courts not as a new and rigid rule applicable to all cases, like a statute, but as a just modification of a previous rule which the changed modes of conveyance had rendered inapplicable.

The plaintiffs cannot claim to extend the liability of defendants as insurers over the 4th of July into the 5th, on the ground of the 4th being a holiday. It is not a day on which labor is unlawful. The plaintiffs had a right to close their store if they chose, but no greater right to do so than the defendants to store the goods and go away. If plaintiffs chose to leave their goods till the 5th, they lost defendants' responsibility as insurers, and retained only that of ordinary bailees. The plaintiffs' store was not open, nor was their cartman on duty on the 4th of July. A notice would therefore have been ineffectual. The point of want of notice, therefore, simply resolves itself into the question, whether a consignee, by closing his business on a holiday, can extend the liability of a carrier as insurer for an indefinite period. The fact that Low and Roberts chose to accommodate their brother cartman by undertaking to send him notices and so save him useless trips to the boat, cannot enlarge the liability of defendants. If the goods were still in the custody of defendants, as carriers, when the fire occurred, the defendants were exempt from liability under the act of Congress of March 3, 1851.

For plaintiffs, Smith & Woodward; for defendants, Owen, Nash & Gray.

LANDLORDS AND REPAIRS.

Bridget O'Brien vs. Albert B. Capwell.—This was an appeal from an order of the City Court, denying motion for a new trial, and from a judgment in favor of plaintiff. Action for damages sustained by plaintiff by a fall from the piazza or verandah of a dwelling-house, owned by defendant, but in possession of a tenant, under a written lease containing no covenants to repair on the part of the landlord. The appellant's points are as follows: As between the plaintiff and defendant, the plaintiff had no right to be on the premises; she was a trespasser. But as the servants and employes of the tenant, they had the same rights as the tenant, and can claim no other as against defendant. There would be no liability on the part of the owner to the tenant in this case. The injury is claimed to have occurred from want of repairs to the premises leased. The premises are claimed to have been in the same condition when first leased as at the time of the accident, and the tenant was aware of their condition. The tenant rented the premises as they were, without a covenant to repair on the part of the lessor, and no obligation to repair rested upon the landlord. A landlord is in no case bound to repair unless by force of an express covenant or contract. And though rented for a specific purpose, there is no implied contract or covenant that the building is or shall continue to be fit for such purpose. There is no implied covenant or warrantee on the part of the lessor of a dwelling-house that the premises are tenantable; and the tenant is subject to the hazard of the premises becoming untenantable. The rule of *caveat emptor* applies to such a case. The exceptions to the ruling of the Judge on the trial were well taken. The charge of the jury was erroneous. The authorities cited by plaintiff's counsel on the trial all refer to cases of nuisance, public or private, such as interrupting ancient lights, diversion or interruption of water from the roof, flowing lands, openings or obstructions in a public highway or navigable river. No case can be found in which the owner of premises is held to be an insurer of the sufficiency of his structures thereon.

The respondent answers that the evidence clearly established the negligence of the defendant in erecting, *maintaining and upholding* the piazza in an unsafe and dangerous condition. This made him liable. The principle that "the owner of the premises is liable for injuries sustained by an individual, by reason of the defective construction, and *dangerous condition* of the premises, notwithstanding the premises are, at the time, in the possession of a tenant, *who has covenanted to* keep them in repair, if the defect existed when the owner leased the property to him, is well settled. This case is still stronger, because here the tenant did not covenant to repair, and the defendant, by the terms of the lease, reserved the right to enter to make repairs. It was proper to bring the action against the owner, and he is clearly liable; because here, there was no covenant on the part of the tenant to repair. The landlord reserved the right, by the terms of the lease, to enter and make repairs. By the terms of the lease, the tenant covenanted not to make any alterations to the premises. So far as the plaintiff is concerned, who is a stranger, the defendant is liable for the injury she sustained, irrespective of his duty to make repairs, as between himself and his tenant. He has erected, maintained and upheld a nuisance on his premises, and that nuisance caused the injury to the plaintiff. He was notified of the nuisance; promised to abate it, but did not. The landlord is not compellable to make repairs, without an express covenant so to do. But if he does not keep his premises in a safe condition he is liable to third persons for any injury they sustain, arising from such defect. The piazza in question was rotten and decayed (folios 19, 20) when the premises were let, and defendant had notice of its condition at that time. He erected the nuisance by renting it in that dangerous condition, and he maintained and upheld it by not repairing it after he had received the notice, and by collecting rent after such notice.

For appellant, M. L. Townsend; for respondent, Crooke, Bergen & Pratt.

REFITTING THE BRIG RUSH.

Jesse Carll, respondent, vs. Paul N. Spofford, appellant.—This is an action for materials furnished, and work and labor performed by plaintiff for defendant, in and about the repairing and refitting of the brig *Rush*. The case was tried before a referee of the Supreme Court in Suffolk County. The complaint alleges that such labor and materials were reasonably worth the sum of $12,236 49, which sum defendant promised to pay to plaintiff. That defendant has paid to plaintiff, upon account thereof, the sum of $5,500, and that there is still due and unpaid the sum of $6,736 49, for which sum, with interest, it demands judgment. The answer admits that plaintiff furnished materials and performed services at request of defendant, in and about the repairing and refitting of the brig *Rush*, but denies that such materials and services were worth the sum of $12,236 49, or that defendant ever promised to pay that sum therefor; and denies that such materials and services were worth any greater amount than $6,750 89, which sum defendant had paid prior to the commencement of this action. The referee reported in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed. Defendant claims that the work was not done in accordance with the conditions of the contract; that the plaintiff offered to get a new name, and register for the vessel, and thereby greatly enhance her value, which was not done; that he was to make the *Rush* as good as new, and that the repairs would cost somewhere between $5,000 and $6,000, and the report of the referee was incorrect.

Plaintiff urged that it was not claimed by defendant that the services for which this action is brought were not performed in a workmanlike manner, nor that they were not worth the amount charged therefor; that on the contrary, defendant's agent testified that the work was well done, and that the bills were correct; that it is evident the plaintiff did not regard the letter of defendant as in any sense a limitation of the amount which he was to be at liberty to spend on the vessel; that in all the negotiations plaintiff had refused to give an estimate of the cost of the work, as he could not do more than give a rough guess of the necessary expense; that the rule adopted by the referee as to the measure of plaintiff's compensation was the correct one; that the reasonable price which defendant promised to pay for the labor and material was in the market value, and not their value to him, and none of defendant's exceptions to the admission and exclusion of evidence were well taken.

For appellant, Doolittle and Davis; for respondents, Scudder and Carter.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—DEC. 16.

Before Judge Barbour and a Jury.

A $500 VERDICT FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Philip Specht vs. David Milleman and William Henry Milleman.—The plaintiff herein sought to recover damages for false imprisonment. The defendants are well-known pork and provision dealers in Washington Market, and they have also a stand on West-street. On the 29th of January last the plaintiff was in their employ, and he had been their clerk for two or three years previous. On that day defendants caused plaintiff to be arrested by a Police detective, taken to the Station-house and thence to the Tombs, where defendants made a complaint on oath in which the plaintiff was charged with having stolen the sum of fifty cents. The plaintiff was thereupon thrust into prison, where he remained three days, and was then released, simply because his friends gave a check for $200. As soon as the plaintiff was released he caused the payment of the check to be stopped, and hence the defendants received nothing. Full particulars of this case were published in the TIMES of Wednesday. To-day the case was concluded by the jury rendering a verdict for the plaintiff for $500. On motion of plaintiff's counsel an extra allowance of five per cent. was granted by the Court by way of costs.

For plaintiff, Mr. Chauncey Shaffer; for the defendants, Mr. Solomon Noble and John P. Nagle.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

ACTION FOR RENT—DEFENCE THAT THE LANDLORD ALLOWS A PORTION OF THE PREMISES TO BE OCCUPIED BY BAD CHARACTERS.

Henry D. Townsend vs. John Gilsey.—In the beginning of the year 1860 one Oliver Westmore leased certain premises to plaintiff, on the first floor of the building situated at the southeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. The lease was to run for six years from the 1st of May of that year, at the annual rental of $2,500—the rent payable quarterly. Afterward all the right and interest in the lease was assigned by Wetmore to the plaintiff herein. This action is brought to recover the sum of about $625, being the quarter's rent due on the 1st of August, 1862.

The defence is that the defendant, on the 1st of May, 1862, gave notice of his intention to abandon the premises, or at least he offered to surrender them, for the reason that the landlord permitted disreputable persons to occupy the basement of the building. That said basement was fitted up and used as a house of ill-repute. That defendant's premises consisted of a cigar-store and a a ladies' fashionable boot and shoe store, fronting on Broadway, and a first-class intelligence office for the employment of female servants, which was located just around the corner on Twenty-third-street. The testimony tended to show that in consequence of the establishment of the house of ill-repute—which had been fitted up as such—in the basement fronting on Broadway, it became notorious that no respectable lady would patronize the shoe store or the intelligence office. The property thus being rendered comparatively worthless to the defendant, he was induced to abandon the premises and surrender the keys, after giving repeated notice of his intention, and his reason therefor. The trial is not concluded.

For plaintiff, Mr. H. D. Townsend; for the defendant, Mr. N. A. Cnedsey and Mr. Frank Byrne.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 16.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of the application of Wm. H. Jones, &c.; order granted.

Eagleson *vs.* Geischeidt; motion granted; no costs.

Holbrook *vs.* Hull et al.; motion denied; no costs.

Crary et al. vs. Johnston; motion granted; $5 costs to abide the event.

Jaroslawski *vs.* Woodward; motion granted on payment of all costs, &c.

Cowles *vs.* Barman; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 16.

By Judge Ingraham.

The Bank of Nevada *vs.* Fuller; judgment for the plaintiff.

Ward *vs.* Ward; judgment for plaintiff.

Russell Sturgis *vs.* Zuberbien; judgment for plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 16.

By Judge Jones.

Kate Bumstead *vs.* Lucinda Weed et al; motion granted.

Moses Ely *vs.* Michael Kumpf; motion to set aside judgment and execution granted.

Wm. Kerneys *vs.* A. G. Benson et al.; proceedings dismissed.

Robert Ward *vs.* Spencer H. Smith; motion granted, without costs.

John B. Pie Sois *vs.* Edmond Gommeny; motion granted.

George W. Beers *vs.* John T. Hendrickson et al.; judgment for defendant, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 16.

By Judge Barrett.

Bell *vs.* McGovern; motion granted with $10 costs.

Boyce *vs.* Wheeler; motion denied without costs and with leave to renew upon further papers. (See memorandum.)

Bonnett *vs.* O'Kane; motion granted.

Muiry *vs.* Collins; the contempt must appear by affidavit; the motion can be renewed.

Thompson *vs.* Miller; motion denied with $10 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

There was a lengthy calendar of cases before the Court of General Sessions yesterday, disposed of as follows:

Thos. F. Barton, a Bostonian, pleaded guilty of burglary. The complainant, Mr. Edward M. Willett, of No. 13 Gramercy Park-place, testified that on the night of the 9th inst., his dwelling was entered through a rear window, and two overcoats, several napkin rings, a pair of shoes, and other articles of the aggregate value of $141, were stolen. Two nights afterward, a Police officer detected the prisoner in the act of entering the house No. 15 of the same street, occupied by Mr. Samuel B. Tilden. On his feet were found a pair of shoes which were identified by Mr. Willet as his property. The prisoner was sentenced to State Prison for seven years.

James Twohey was arraigned for stealing the sum of $65 from John Coleman, while both of the parties were patients in the Emigrant Hospital on Ward's Island. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to serve for two years and six months in the State Prison.

Henry Fingen acknowledged to the Court that on the 31st of October last he stole a pair of pantaloons and $33 in money from his room-mate, Henry Lamb, of Harlem-lane and One Hundred and Thirteenth-street. He was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

Charles Van Blarcum and John Thompson pleaded guilty of stealing eleven coats, valued at $194, from Frederick B. Bacon, of No. 425 Eighth-avenue, and were remanded for sentences.

Other cases, of less importance, were also disposed of, after which the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

ANOTHER BARTLETT.

THE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
No. 569 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please do me the justice to state that the Joseph W. Bartlett, whose application for discharge in bankruptcy appears in your paper of to-day, is that of another person, bearing the same name as myself. Respectfully,

JOSEPH W. BARTLETT.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 16, 1868.

Amount	Security	Price
$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	109⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅝
9,000	5-20 C., '64 c	107⅞
32,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65	107⅞
15,000	5-20, C., '65.. new	110⅜
50,000	U. S. 5-20 C, '67	110⅜
30,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62	110⅝
13,000	do	110⅝
6,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105⅝
6,000	do	105⅜
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	68
10,000	do	68¼
45,000	do	68⅜
64,000	do	68⅞
52,000	do	69
8,000	N. Car. St. 6s	65
24,000	N. Car. 6s, new	62
10,000	do......2d call	61⅞
2,000	Missouri St. 6s 2d call	89⅝
2,000	Ohio 6s, '81..ex int	100⅝
10,000	Virginia 6s, new	58⅛
3,000	Erie 4th M.	87
1,000	O. & M. Con. Bds.	89
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	103
4,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	100⅛
10,000	C., C. & I.C. 1st.	78⅛
6,000	do	73⅛
1,000	M. & St. P....1st	93⅛
4,000	St. L. & Iron M. R. 1st M. Bds.	86⅛
8,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	96⅝
8,000	do	97
4,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	97
10,000	Gt. West. 1st. '88	90
8,000	Mor. & Es. 1st	96⅛
2,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	102
22	Del. & Huds. Can.	130
112	do......2d call	130
200	Cum. Coal Pf.	37⅛
200	do....bet. call	37⅛
20	West. U. Tel.	37
48	do......2d call	36⅞
300	Pacific Mail	112⅝
100	do......s30	112⅝
100	Q. M. Co......b30	22⅛
20	Bank of Commerce	124⅛
35	Cent. Nat. Bank	110⅛
5	do	110
15	Tenth Nat. Bank	101
200	N. Y. Cen	125⅝
100	Mich. Cen.......b60	120
200	Clev. & Pitts	83
350	C. & N. W. Pf.	78⅛
500	do	78⅛
200	Clev. & Tol.	102⅛
500	do	102⅛
200	do.......b30	[illegible]
20	Lake Shore	101⅛
200	do.......b30	101⅛
300	Chi. & R. I.	107⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84⅛
300	do	84⅛
62	Morris & Essex	95
40	do	94⅛
2,6	N. J. Cen..s30 bet. call	110⅛
100	Ohio & Miss	30
18	Del., L. & W.	125
50	Stonington. bet. call	83

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

Amount	Security	Price
$8,000	U. S. 5s, '74 C.	116
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	114⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '65........new	110⅜
10,000	do	110⅜
20,000	do......b3	110⅜
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62......b3	106⅝
10,000	do	106⅝
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '64	106
10,500	do	106½
10,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '64	107⅝
4,500	5-20 C., '65	108
10,000	do	107⅝
50,000	5-20 C., '67......b5	110⅝
10,000	do	110⅝
3,000	U.S.5s,10-40, C.	105⅝
30,000	Tenn. St.6s., new	68⅛
2,000	do	68⅛
60,000	do	68⅛
50,000	do....bet. call	68⅝
1,500	N. C. 6s, new, bet. call	62
18,000	Mo. St. 6s..bet. call	90
200	West. Un. T.	36⅛
100	Pac. Mail	112⅛
200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	25
10	do	25⅛
10	Merch. U. Ex.	15⅛
200	N. Y. Central	125⅝
100	Hudson R.	127
100	Mich. So. & N. L.	86⅛
200	Clev. & Tol.	102⅛
400	do.......b30	102⅞
600	do	102⅛
50	Chi. & N. W.	77
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf. b30	78⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84⅛
200	Tol., W. & W.	56
100	do.....s60	55⅛
50	Tol., W. & W. Pref.	70
10	Mar. & Cin., 1st Pf.	25
108	Mor. & Es.	94⅛
20	do	95
50	N. J. Cen.	110⅛
200	Lake Shore	100⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

Amount	Security	Price
$10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	68⅛
70,000	do	68
20,000	do	68¼
15,000	do	67
10,000	N. C. St. 6s. new	60⅛
100	Merch. Un. Ex.	15⅛
200	Mar. Pf......b30	19⅛
400	Pacific Mail	112
200	do......b30	112⅛
200	West. U. T.	36⅛
500	N. Y. Cen.	125⅝
1100	do	125⅛
300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84⅛
300	do	84⅛
100	do.......c	84⅛
100	do	84⅛
200	Erie	40⅛
700	P., Ft. W. & C.	110⅛
100	Ohio & Miss.	29⅛
400	Clev. & Pitts...s30	83⅛
200	do	83⅛
200	Mich. So. & N. L.	86⅛
100	do......b5	86⅛
300	do	86⅛
800	Clev. & Tol.	102⅛
300	Chi., R. I. & P.	107⅛
1500	do	108
300	do......c	108
300	do......b3	108
800	C. & N. W.	76⅛
300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	78⅛
200	do	78⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

Amount	Security	Price
$20,000	T. St. 6s, new.	68⅛
10,000	N. Car. 6s, ex c.	65
20	American Ex.	43
100	Q. M. Co.	22
100	Canton Co.	48⅛
100	Pac. Mail	112⅛
100	do	112⅛
100	do......s10	112⅛
1400	N. Y. Cen.	126
200	Reading R.	97⅛
200	T., W. & W.	55⅛
100	Mil. & St. P.	65⅛
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	111
800	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84⅛
100	do	83
200	do	84⅛
200	Ohio & Miss.	30⅛
600	Mich. So. & N. L.	87
100	Cleve. & Pitts.	83⅛
400	Clev. & Tol.	102⅛
100	do	102⅛
600	C., R. I. & Pac.	107⅛
100	Chi. & N. W.	76⅛
400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	78⅛
100	do	79
100	do.......c	78⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

Amount	Security	Price
$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	68⅛
10,000	N.C. St. 6s, new	62⅛
20	Amer. Ex.	43⅛
200	Quick. M. Co.	22
300	P. M. St. Co.	112⅛
400	do	112⅛
200	do........b30	112⅛
100	do.........s3	112⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex.	15⅛
1500	N. Y. Cen.	125⅛
200	Erie	40⅛
1200	Reading	97
100	T., W. & W.	55⅛
1200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83⅛
300	do	83⅛
500	do	83⅛
200	do	83⅛
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	110⅛
200	Ohio & Miss.....b3	29⅛
100	do.......s3	29⅛
100	Mich. So. & N. L.	86⅛
300	do	86⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts.	83⅛
200	do.........s3	83⅛
300	Harlem	120
900	Chi., R. I. & P.	107⅛

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for the month of November have just been rendered. The figures are given below, together with a summary of the Foreign Trade at this port for the eleven months of the Calendar year, in comparison with 1867.

The Import Entries for November, 1868, at New-York, compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	Nov., 1868.	Nov., 1867.
Dutiable goods, direct	$9,707,521	$8,193,013
Dutiable, bonded	7,050,229	6,414,609
Free goods	1,323,254	1,082,066
Total Nov. entries	$18,081,004	$15,689,688

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie of the value of $220,316, against $181,319 same month last year.

The value of Foreign Merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond, $6,104,562, or $945,667 more than went into bond during the month, so that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $17,135,337, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $7,309,087, or at an average rate of duty on all the marketed imports (including free articles) of 42⅝ ℔ cent. The amount marketed in November, 1867, was $15,655,327, and the Customs $6,931,213.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed during the eleven months of the years 1868 and 1867, were as follows:

	1868. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.	1867. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.
Total entries	$230,477,100	$236,240,171
Total marketed	$225,453,459	$230,979,565
Customs paid	106,969,412	108,809,689
Average tariff	47⅜ ℔ cent.	47 ℔ cent.

In addition to the above there was entered of Foreign Specie during the eleven months $6,693,899, against $3,043,323 last year.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York in the eleven months of 1867 and 1868 will compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1868. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.	1867. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.
January	$15,265,750	$21,145,080
February	20,154,169	26,077,432
March	23,117,606	25,615,762
April	20,757,971	20,872,354
May	20,174,326	19,824,793
June	16,228,563	16,900,706
July	20,117,928	19,364,142
August	24,509,957	24,882,548
September	26,509,857	23,933,304
October	21,482,095	18,708,047
November	17,135,337	15,655,327
Total 11 months	$225,453,459	$230,979,565

The monthly Customs at this port since Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1868, actually received on Foreign Merchandise marketed, were as follows:

Month	Amount	Month	Amount
January	$7,133,428	July	9,237,978
February	8,696,732	August	11,905,506
March	11,185,861	September	12,916,[illegible]
April	10,023,029	October	10,069,277
May	9,723,476	November	7,[illegible],087
June	$7,673,200		
Total New-York duties collected			$106,969,412
Miscellaneous outport Customs			2,944,8[illegible]
Total deposited in N. Y. Treasury Office			$109,914,[illegible]

The Export Clearances to Foreign ports from New-York for the month of November were:

	Nov., 1868.	Nov., 1867.
Domestic Produce	$13,881,126	$20,056,540
Foreign reëxported	527,670	618,975
Gold and Silver	1,181,085	1,733,261
Total Nov. clearances	$15,589,881	$22,408,776

The Exports from New-York of all descriptions from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1868, were as follows:

	1868. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.	1867. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.
Domestic Produce	$141,593,715	$164,768,232
Foreign reëxported	7,735,519	7,963,807
Gold and Silver	69,123,694	44,947,400
Total 11 months	$218,252,928	$217,679,439

The sales of Gold to-day have scarcely varied ¼ ℔ cent. from the last price of Tuesday. The business of the Gold Room is moderate in amount, and the spirit of speculation, on both sides of the account, quite dull. The Foreign Exchanges are also inactive, though the rates, particularly for sight Bills on London, are fairly supported. The transactions reported to-day are 109⅝@109¾ for 60 days on London and 110¼@110⅜ ℔ cent. The talk of last week about another advance in the Bank of England rate of Interest is revived in anticipation of the weekly meeting of the Directors to-morrow, but the latest Cable dispatch to 5 o'clock this Afternoon signifies no unfavorable change in the Funds, either British or American.

The reports of our own Money market this Afternoon are somewhat conflicting. In some Stock quarters the demand is said to be active at 7 ℔ cent.; but this is not the prevailing impression. The rate is pretty uniform at 7 ℔ cent. on all classes of collateral, on call, while some time negotiations have been made to carry Western Railway Stocks at round rates in the way of brokerages or Gold Interest, or both. Other negotiations made for sixty or ninety days early in the Fall, and now maturing, are being renewed with the Foreign banking firms at less favorable rates, because of the advancing price of Money in England.

The Public Funds were firm through the early dealings of the day, and the prices steady at the close, though on the difference of views on the Street as to the probable action of Money for the next fortnight, the disposition continues to sell both the old and the new 5-20s as for a decline. The State Bonds made a very rapid recovery in new Tennessees on the fortunate defeat last night in the Tennessee Legislature of the bill to appropriate $3,000,000 new Bonds to some of the needy Railway lines. This action, it is believed, secures the prompt payment of the January Interest. The North Carolina Bonds also made a further advance, and Virginias and Missouris were steady.

The Railway market was generally steady near the close of the day, after showing some firmness in the morning on New-York Central and part of the Western list. The speculation is not of a very decided character. The *Bullish* interest in the Western list is apparently well backed by confidence in the future of prices, and by ample wealth and facilities for carrying the heavy blocks of these securities, believed to be on the Street, through the Winter months. In addition to this support of the general market, the constant and very elastic operations in New-York Central impart a certain degree of strength to the whole of the New-York and Western Roads as against the apprehension of close Money and the readiness of *Bearish* sellers to take advantage of it. This Afternoon comes a telegraphic report that the Great Western Road of Canada, which already has a third rail corresponding with the gauge of the New-York Central and Michigan Central, is about to be leased for ten years to Mr. VANDERBILT, or to his New-York Central line, with the privilege of purchase at the end of the term. If this should prove true, the arrangement will go far to qualify the delay growing out of the conflict of interests, in consolidating the Southern Lake Shore lines from Buffalo to Chicago. The Michigan Central Road and the Boston and Albany are now and have been since Mr. VANDERBILT's accession to the New-York Central represented in the Board of Management of the latter by Mr. JOY, of Detroit, and Mr. CHAPIN, of Springfield. Their relations with the Canada Great Western have always been intimate.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. Gold weak. Exchange and the Public Funds steady; the Railways unsettled.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	105⅝	105⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅜	110⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	110½	110½
American Gold Coin	135¼	135
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	65⅞	68⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	55	56
Missouri Bonds	89½	90
North Carolina Bonds, old	64⅞	65
New-York Central	125½	125⅝
Erie Railway	40	40⅛
Reading Railway	97½	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅞	107⅛
Northwest Common	76¼	75⅞
Northwest Preferred	78⅞	77⅞
Michigan Southern	86⅞	86⅝
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	110¼	110⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburg	83¼	83¼
Pacific Mail Company	111⅞	112⅝
St. Paul Prefered	83½	83⅝
St. Paul Common	63⅞	64⅛
Toledo and Wabash	55½	55⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

Security	Bid	Security	Bid
6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	109⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	110⅝
6 ℔ cent. coup., 1881	114⅝	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1871	120
5-20 reg., 1862	106⅝	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1871	123
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	110⅝	Ind. coup., 1871	123
5-20 reg., 1864	106	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874	110
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107	Ind. ct. coup., 1874	113
5-20 reg., 1865	106	10-40 reg.	102⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	105⅝
5-20 coup. '65, n. is	110⅝	6s Currency	99⅝
5-20 coupon 1867	110⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Security	Bid	Security	Bid
N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	106	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. ex. c.	68⅝
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	110⅝	Tenn. 6 ℔ c., n. bds.	68⅛
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. Canal, 1870	100⅝	Virginia 6s., ex c.	55⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1872	100⅝	Virginia 6s., n. bds.	57
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1873	100⅝	Georgia 6s	79⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	100⅝	Georgia 7s, n. bds.	92⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1875	100⅝	North Carolina 6s	[illegible]
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1877	100⅝	North Car. 6s. n. bds.	61⅝
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1878	100⅝	Missouri 6s	89⅝
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	99	California 7s	130
Illinois coupon, 6s, 1879	102⅝	Cal. 7s. large bonds	128⅝
Indiana 5 ℔ ct. W. L.	98	Connecticut 6s	101
Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Bank	Bid	Bank	Bid
Merchants'	124	St. Nicholas	108
America	145	Commonwealth	115
State of New-York	112	Impt'rs. & Traders'	133
Commerce	124⅛	Park	153
Ocean	110	Central National	110
Bank of the Republic	121	Fourth National	106
Irving	110	Ninth National	112⅛
Metropolitan	146	Tenth National	101
Continental	101⅛		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Security	Bid	Security	Bid
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 1st M. ext	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	98
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	91⅛	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	97
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	86⅛	Morris & Essex 1st M.	96
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	85	Morris & Essex 2d M.	92⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69-'70	101⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Hud. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96⅛
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	114⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85
Mich. Cen. N. 1st M. 8s '82	114	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	111⅛	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	80
Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	90⅛	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	77⅛
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	97	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	102
Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ ct. 1875	114⅛	Chi. & Alton inc.	91
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83⅛	Ohio & Miss. con'd	88
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Peninsula R. R. bonds	85
Lack. & West'n. bds.	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	102
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd.	92⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st M 7 3-10	93
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	83⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	93⅛
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	73	Mil. & St. P., I. & M. d	87
Gt. Western 1st M. '88	90	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	89
Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77⅛	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	75⅛
Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	80		

The day's business at the office of the United States Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $879,388 97; total payments, $476,566 44; total balance, $91,423,684 86; the receipts include for Customs, $255,000; for Gold Notes, $35,000.

Messrs. WM. P. WRIGHT & Co., in their Cotton circular for the *Cuba*, remark as follows:

"In this city there has been a fair business during the past week, chiefly for home consumption. The dry-goods trade has been quite active lately at an advance. Spinners are buying to cover contracts for goods. Our stock is quite small, and holders have been able to secure an advance of ⅛c. ℘ lb. on last week's prices. Exporters are comparatively quiet, few orders here, and no shipping for American account. To-day (Tuesday) there has been a heavy feeling in the market, and prices are somewhat easier at the close. The quotations annexed are barely maintained. The sales for the week have been 21,214 bales, of which 7,007 for export, 8,428 for home consumption, 4,078 on speculation, and 1,701 in transit. The sales for future delivery have again been large, amounting to 8,400, generally at 23c. for Low Middling for January, February and March, and 24c. for Middling in any month up to April, and 24⅛c. during the present month. To-day there have been large sales for future delivery, amounting to 1,950 bales, as follows: Middling, December, 24⅛c.; January, 24⅛c., 24⅛c.; February, 24c. Low Middling, December, 24c.; January, 23⅛c.; February, 23c.; March, 23c. Settlements have been made in money for contracts due this month, the sellers paying from ⅛c. to 1⅛c. ℘ lb.; in some cases the Cotton is demanded, hence there is a scarcity of Middling Cotton on offer, and the quotation is relatively higher than on the medium grades.

The clearances have been, for Liverpool, 12,505; London, 49; Havre, 2,497; Bremen, 3,082; Hamburg, 896; total export for the week, 19,029. The uncleared engagements are about as follows: Liverpool, 10,000; Havre, 1,500; Bremen, 2,000; Hamburg, 1,600; Genoa, 350. Freights are lower, and at the close very dull; Liverpool, steam, ⅜c.; sail, 5-16d.; Havre, steam, 1⅛c.; sail, ⅝c.; Bremen, steam, 1⅛c.@1¼c.; sail, ⅝c.; Hamburg, steam, ⅜d.; sail, ⅜d.; Genoa, ⅝c.@⅞c.

Transit Cotton is being more looked for, particularly if already at sea. The sales for the week have been 1,701 bales, including Low Middling Mobile to Liverpool by steam, with ⅜d. freight, at 22⅞c.@23c. Low Middling, Charleston to Liverpool with ⅜d. freight, at 23c. Low Middling, Galveston to Liverpool, by sail, ⅜d. freight, at 22⅞c.

Southern markets have not varied much during the week. There has been an increased business in New-Orleans for Liverpool, reported to be for "contracts" previously made, entailing a smart loss for the "shorts." Buyers for France and the Continent are doing less. In Mobile, there has been also more doing for Liverpool. In Savannah, prices have been relatively higher than elsewhere; orders there could not be filled, and were sent to the Gulf ports. In Charleston, a fair business has been done. We give details in our telegrams.

Receipts at the ports for the week ending Friday last were 90,000 bales, or a falling off of 3,000 from last week. Since Friday the receipts have been more moderate, and as we shall compare with the heaviest week of last year, a further falling off is more than probable. It is maintained here that planters are holding back their crops under the conviction of a higher range of prices in the Spring. If this be so, we must look upon our present scale of receipts of 90,000 per week as very liberal.

Exports for the week have been moderate. The total is ahead of last year to Great Britain, France and the Continent. We shall probably have a larger export this week to Great Britain, than any since 1st of September last. Our export from this city this week will be light. There is very little doing for shipment. Parties who secured freight room last week at ⅜d. to ⅝d. for Liverpool, have been anxious all day to relet it at ⅜d.

The following is a statement of the movement in cotton since the 1st of September last to 12th inst.:

	1868.	1867.	1866.
Receipts at the ports.......	811,000	662,000	618,000
Export to Great Britain....	227,600	201,000	207,000
Export to France...........	103,000	32,000	19,000
Export to other For. ports.	66,000	53,000	14,000
Total exports..............	396,000	286,000	240,000
Stock on hand..............	267,000	293,000	433,000

Of which during the past week included in the above:

Receipts for the week......	90,000	89,000	77,000
Exports to Great Britain...	34,000	30,000	28,000
Exports to France..........	10,000	8,000	......
Exports to other ports.....	12,000	8,000	1,000
Total exports for the week.	56,000	46,000	29,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offer a limited amount of their First Mortgage Bonds at par. Nine hundred and sixty miles of the line west from Omaha are now completed, and the work is going on through the Winter. As the distance between the finished portion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is now less than 400 miles, and both Companies are pushing forward the work with great energy, employing over 30,000 men, there can be no doubt that the whole grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in the Summer of 1869. The regular Government Commissioners have pronounced the Union Pacific Railroad to be first-class in every respect, and the Special Commission appointed by the President says:

"Taken as a whole, THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD HAS BEEN WELL CONSTRUCTED, AND THE GENERAL ROUTE FOR THE LINE EXCEEDINGLY WELL SELECTED. The energy and perseverance with which the work has been urged forward, and the rapidity with which it has been executed, are without parallel in history, and in grandeur and magnitude of undertaking it has never been equaled." The report states that any deficiencies that exist are only those incident to all new roads, and that could not have been avoided without materially retarding the progress of the great work. Such deficiencies are supplied by all railroad companies after the completion of the line, when and wherever experience shows them to be necessary. The report concludes by saying that "the country has reason to congratulate itself that this great work of national importance is so rapidly approaching completion under such favorable auspices." The Company now have in use 137 locomotives and nearly 2,000 cars of all descriptions. A large additional equipment is ordered to be ready in the Spring. The grading is nearly completed, and ties distributed for 120 miles in advance of the western end of the track. Fully 120 miles of iron for new track are now delivered west of the Missouri River, and 90 miles more *en route*. The total expenditure for construction purposes in advance of the completed portion of the road is not less than eight million dollars.

Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in United States Bonds on the line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $29,000 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. The Company have already received $22,118,000 of this subsidy, of which $1,280,000 was paid Dec. 1, and $640,000 Dec. 14.

GOVERNMENT AID—SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more*. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security. The earnings from the way or local business for the year ending June 30, 1868, on an average of 472 miles, were over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS, which, after paying all expenses, were much more than sufficient to cover all interest liability upon that distance, and the earnings for the last five months have been $2,386,870. They would have been greater, if the road had not been taxed to its utmost capacity to transport its own materials for construction. The income from the great passenger travel, the China freights and the supplies for the new Rocky Mountain States and Territories must be ample for all interest and other liabilities. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years—*six per cent. per annum in gold*, now equal to between eight and nine per cent. in currency. *The principal is then payable in gold.* If a bond with such guarantees were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than from 20 to 25 per cent. premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices.

The price for the present is PAR, and accrued interest at 6 per cent. from July 1, 1868, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st., and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A new pamphlet and map was issued Oct. 1, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

Dec. 15, 1868.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Eldridge-st., w. s., lot No. 551, Delancey estate	$43,000
Grand-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Willett, 25x100	nom.
Plot No. 28, Dyckman estate	7,500
Plot Nos. 49 and 51, Dyckman estate	6,300
Suffolk-st., No. 128, [illegible]	11,500
1st-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100	31,500
31st-st., n. s., 294.1 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100	27,500
[illegible]th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 27.6x98.9	19,000
[illegible]th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x98.9	12,000
[illegible]	14,500
[illegible]	[illegible]
52d-st., s. w. corner of 6th-av., 25x100	[illegible]
57th-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of [illegible]	[illegible]
67th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100x102.2	[illegible]
70th-st., s. s., 405 ft. e. of 4th-av., 100.5x100	[illegible]
81st-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x102.2	[illegible]
99th-st. and Harlem River, (land under water,)	1,400
101st-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100	[illegible]
126th-st., n. s., lots Nos. 280 to 288, inclusive, Benson's estate	12,250
140th-st., n. s., 625 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x99.11	[illegible]
140th-st., n. s., 650 ft. e. of 10th-av., 500x100	8,000
160th-st., n. s., 219 ft. w. of 12th-av., 51x199.10x80.4 x8, other lots	6,800
1st-av., w. s., 50.10 ft. n. of 112th-st., 25x100	nom.
3d-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 46th-st., 25x100	12,250
3d-av., n. e. corner of 78th-st., 103x102.2	60,000
6th-av., e. s., 74.11 ft. n. of 126th-st., 25x83	3,000
8th-av., No. 153, 17.2x83.1	175
11th-av., w. s., 188.7 ft. n. of 176th-st., 660x113	29,470

Leases Recorded.

Ridge-st., No. 30, (store,) 3 years, per year	390
3d-av., No. 293, (part of house,) 3 years, per year	450
Duane-st., No. 156, 7 years, per year, (part of house)	1,100
Park-place, s. s., 235.4 ft. e. of College-place, 25.1 x159.8, 21 years, per year	1,650
Broadway, s. e. corner of 42d-st., 5 years, per year	22,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., e. s., 101.9 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 26.8x97.9	$11,000
Adelphi-st., e. s., 155 ft. s. of Park-av., 50x100	3,000
Bergen-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100	10,500
Bridge-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Tillary-st., 25x100 Bridge-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Tillary-st., 25x100 Canton and Willoughby sts., n. w. corner, 38.2x94.10x18.9x99.10 Johnson and Bridge sts., s. w. corner, 16.5x100 Garrison-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of York-st., 25x50	10,000
Broadway, n. s., lot No. 284 and part No. 285, A. Boerum's map, 25x111x26x116	7,400
Calyer-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 2d-st., 25x130	4,000
Cumberland-st., e. s., 393.4 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 25x100	6,562
Degraw-st., n. s., 97.8 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 19.4x100	7,000
Degraw-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th-av., 125x100	15,000
Green-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	700
Herkimer and Sackman sts., n. w. corner, 25x100	600
Herkimer-st., n. s., 206 ft. e. of New-York-av., 19 x80	5,000
Herkimer-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Utica-av., 25x220.6	1,000
Hickory-st. and Yates-av., n. w. corner, 75x110	2,500
Huntington-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Court-st., 120x100	20,700
Jay and Prospect sts., s. e. corner, 22x100	13,000
Oxford-st., w. s., 121.8 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 24x101 x18.7x24x8.3x76	8,500
Sackett-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 40x100	4,000
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Bond-st., 30x83 x36x82.4	5,000
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 355 ft. e. of Bond-st., 20x 82.4x20x81.11	4,425
Taylor-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 20x100	15,000
Van Dyke-st., s. s., 337.6 w. of Richards-st., 18.9x 100	650
Warren-st., s. s., 134.7 ft. e. of 6th-av., 19.6x100	1,900
North 2d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Smith-st., 75x100	2,575
10th and North 1st sts., n. e. corner, 25x100	7,500
11th-st., n. s., 245 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100	650
DeKalb and Franklin avs., n. e. corner, 8x200	6,500
Flushing-av. and Canton-st., s. e. corner, 40x100x 4x97.10	18,000
Hudson-av., w. s., 311.2 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 27.8x54 x27.6x56	4,400
Lafayette-av., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 25x 100	2,800
Tompkins-av., w. s., 88 ft. n. of Quincey-st., 68.9x 100.10x82.7x100.10	4,460
Union-av. and Eagle-st., n. w. corner, 54.6x24x48.10	
Van Siclen-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Baltic-av., 50x100	700
Lot No. 232, S. J. Stewart's map	200
Lots Nos. 418, 419, map heirs G. Martense	306

Leases Recorded.

Atlantic and Smith sts., n. w. corner, 31x30, 5 yrs., per year	$100
Smith and Powers sts., n. e. corner, 4 5-12 yrs., per year	800
North 4th and 16th sts., n. w. corner, 5 yrs., per year	450

QUEENS COUNTY.

Newtown.

Old Bushwick road, adjoining Coverts', 31 acres	$2,000
Lots Nos. 226 and 227, block I, map Meyers' addition, 50x100	200

Long Island City.

Dutch Kills-st., w. s., 375 ft. n. of Jackson-av., 25 100	$500
Queens-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Jackson-av., 25x100	500

Strattonport.

Bleecker-st. and Broadway, n. w. corner, 5 lots, each 50x100	$800

Unionville.

Lots Nos. 145, 146, 147 and 148, Map No. 1, Unionville	$700

Jamaica.

Madison-st., w. s., lots Nos. 188 and 189	$132

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Eastchester.

9th-av., e. s., lot 121, Central Mt. Vernon, 50x100	$130

Greenburg.

Clinton-av., n. s., 364 ft. e. of 3d-st., 66x233	$7,000

Morrisania.

Clifton-av. and 143d-st., s. w. corner, 25x100	$1,000

Pelham.

Catbriars' Island	$1,000
Huter's Island and The Twins, 250 acres	180,000

White Plains.

Horton-av., w. s., 350 ft. from New-York road, 17-10 acres	$6,250

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Astor-st., corner Frelinghuysen-av., 78 ft. front	$950
Baldwin-st., n. s., 446 ft. w. of West-st., 21x98	2,000
Broad-st., w. s., Morris and Essex Railroad property, 20 ft. front Morris and Essex Railroad-av., s. s., Morris and Essex Railroad property, 23x100	10,850
Same property	12,000
Golden-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Oriental-av., 75x84	300
Mott and Bowery sts., s. e. corner, 50x2.0	3,150
Nesbitt-st. and Sussex-av., s. w. corner, 26x99	3,000

Belleville.

Passaic River, J. Ward's estate, 30 acres	$16,000

Caldwell.

Homestead farm, J. A. Williams' property, 15 acres	$1,300

Milburn.

Parsonage-road, Presbyterian Church property, 35 acres	$3,621

Orange.

Day-st., e. s., 256 ft. from Main-st., 50x109	$2,500

Jersey City.

Brunswick and South 4th sts., n. w. corner, 50x110	$4,000
Grove-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of South 4th-st., 75x92	10,450
Jersey-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Railroad-av., 16.8x74.6	6,200

West Hoboken.

Clinton-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Savage-st., 51x100 Savage-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Clinton-av., 50x100	$2,000

Hudson City.

Court-st., corner Chestnut-av., 25x100	$11,000
Hancock-st., w. s., lot 228, Van Vorst map, 25x100	3,000
Jefferson and Oakland avs., n. w. corner, deed Dec. 8, 1868, 49.8x128.8	330
Same property, same date	2,600
Jefferson-av., lots Nos. 33 to 39 inclusive, division map Vanderbeck Mills, 100x102.6	2,560

Bergen.

High-st. and Palisade-av., n. e. corner, 50x100	$2,500
Newark Plank-road, s. s., 120 ft. w. of Monticello-av., 48x102	1,900

Greenville.

Pamrepan-av., w. s., 282 ft. n. of Newark Bay-road, 25x114	$300

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	4,215
Flour, bbls.	3,845	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	400	Pork, bbls	607
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	295
Wheat, bushels	7,380	Lard, pkgs	473
Corn, bushels	8,900	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	1,703
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	....	Petroleum, bbls	....

ASHES—continue quiet but steady at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.; stock, 647 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request at previous figures, including Java, 21½c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 7⅛c.@12⅛c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been active and firm; sales 3,219 bales, (of which 182 bales were to arrive,) including 2,077 bales to spinners, 639 bales to speculators, and 506 bales to shippers; also, 100 bales Low Middling, January, 23⅛c.; 50 bales Low Middling, March, 23c.; 50 bales Low Middling, February, 23⅛c.; 450 bales Middling, February, 24⅛c.; 260 bales Low Middling, February, 23⅛c.; 200 bales Middling, February, 24⅛c., and 200 bales Low Middling, December, 24⅛c., ℘ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N.O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb	22¾	22¾	22¾@23
Good Ordinary, ℘ lb	23¾	23¾	23¾@24
Low Middling, ℘ lb	24¾	24¾	24¾@25
Middling, ℘ lb	25¾	25¾	25¾@26

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	11,257
Receipts last week	20,240
Receipts preceding week	20,791
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	247,262
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	629,174
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,828
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	373,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,680
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	102,607
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	315,877
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	31,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	764,500
Receipts, same time in 1867	629,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	379,000
Exports, same time last year	287,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	252,500
Estimated stock, same time last year	255,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather better request at a shade firmer prices, closing buoyantly, especially in the instance of low grades, which have attracted most attention. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,300 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at [illegible]; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at [illegible]; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at [illegible], and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7 15@$7 50 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 10@$6 85
Extra State	7 10@ 8 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	6 90@11 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 10@ 7 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 65@11 75
Extra Genesee	8 65@11 [illegible]
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	9 50@14 00

Southern Flour continues in very slack request at previous prices; sales have been reported since our last of 375 bbls, at $7 20@$8 25 for poor to fair, and $8 25@$14 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour has been more freely offered and purchased at lower prices; sales have been made of 2,450 sacks at $5 75@$11 50, as extremes, for old and new Extras, ℘ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in good demand at $6 50@$8 50 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Corn Meal has been in less request at $4 65@$5 50 for Western; $5@$5 10 for Jersey, $5 50 for Fairfax and $5 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 425 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in limited demand at $4 25@$4 65 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request at a partial advance of 1c.@2c. ℘ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 42,500 bushels, including White Western at $2 25; Amber do. on private terms; No. 1 Spring at $1 70@$1 73; No. 2 do. at $1 58@$1 63; Nos. 2 and 3 do. Mixed at $1 55, and White California at $2 23@$2 25 ℘ bushel. Corn has been quoted lower, on a moderate trade. Sales since our last, 65,000 bushels at $1 08@$1 12 for unsound and damp; $1 12@$1 15 for sound Mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1@$1 05 for New Mixed do.; $1@$1 08 for New White and Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. A light business has been transacted in Rye at $1 50@$1 55; in German Barley, to arrive, at $2 30, an outside price; in Canada West do., in store, at $2 15, and in Barley Malt at $2 18@$2 20 ℘ bushel. Oats have been quiet and heavy; sales, 31,000 bushels Western at 77c.@79½c., in store and afloat, chiefly at 77c.@79c. respectively, ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in good request and buoyant at 85c.@95c. for shipping, and $1 10@$1 40 for very poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw is in demand at 95c.@$1 20 for short and long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request, including American at 10c.@20c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 18c.@20c.; Eastern, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Michigan, 10c.@16c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@10c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 32,500 hides; sales, 38,776 hides and 100 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 1,508 Dry Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 22 lbs., 22½c., gold, selected; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., 22½c., gold, selected; 471 Dry Buenos Ayres, seconds, to arrive, 22 lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; 5,000 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 21 lbs., 22c., gold, selected; 1,200 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 22¼ lbs., 22c., gold, selected; 2,000 Dry Central American, to arrive, 18@22 lbs., private terms; 5,563 Dry Sierra Leone, 10 lbs., 40c., currency, selected; 500 Dry Mexican, 25 lbs., 24c., currency, as they run; 2,500 Dry Mexican and Texas Kips, 9@12 lbs., private terms; 8,451 Dry Texas, 22½@24¼ lbs., 22½c.@23¼c., currency, as they run; 131 Dry Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry Porto Cabello, to arrive, 20 lbs., private terms; 900 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 70 lbs., private terms; 600 Wet Salted Texas, 60 lbs., 13c.@13½c., currency, selected; 512 Wet Salted Texas Kips, 21 lbs., 17c., currency, selected; 2,000 City Slaughter, 60 lbs., 13c., currency, selected; 2,800 City Slaughter, 70@85 lbs., 11¾c.@12¼c., currency, selected; 800 City Slaughter Bulls, for export, 90 lbs., 8½c., currency, selected; 100 bales Calcutta Buffalo, to arrive, 13½c., gold. The stock of hides on hand is 23,339, (same time last year, 113,800,) and 350 bales, as follows: 13,839 Buenos Ayres, 1,000 Vera Cruz, 7,800 Texas, 1,500 Southern, 350 bales Calcutta Cow.

LATHS—Eastern have been salable and steady at $3 ℘ thousand.

LIME—Rockland has been in demand and firm at $1 60 for Common and $2 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has attracted more attention, especially New-Orleans, at uniform prices. We quote: Porto Rico at 42½c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@48c.; English Islands at 48c.@52c.; New-Orleans at 62½c.@80c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at 44c.@45½c. ℘ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87; Resin at $2 25@$7 75 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue in limited demand, including Crude Whale at 98c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 12@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 68@$1 76; Unbleached Whale at $2 05@$2 10; Lard Oil at $1 30@$1 45; Red Oil at 82½c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 96c.@99c.; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet and heavy at 18¼c.@19c. for Crude in bulk; 23½c.@24c. for Crude in bbls., and 31½c.@34½c. for refined in bond, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been lightly dealt in at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $25 75@$26 25, chiefly at $26, for New Mess; $25 25@$25 50 for Old Western Mess; $23 25@$25 for Old and New Prime Mess; $25@$25 50 for Thin Mess; $19 50@$21 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl.; also 750 bbls. New Mess, seller February, at $26 50@$26 62½ ℘ bbl. City dressed Hogs continue in demand at 10½c.@11c. ℘ lb. Western at 10½c.@10¾c. ℘ lb. Cut Meats are inactive, but steady. Sales equal to 140 packages at 12c.@15½c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 10c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon continues in fair demand at unaltered prices; sales equal 375 boxes, including Cumberlands at 13½c.@13¾c.; Short Rib at 14¼c., and Long Clear at 14c., ℘ lb. Lard has been less freely offered and has been in good demand at buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 750 tierces and bbls. at 16c.@17¼c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 16¾c. for Prime City, and 16¾c.@17c. for Good to Prime Western Steam, ℘ lb.; sales were also reported of 3,250 tierces Prime Steam, December, January and February delivery, sellers' options, at 16¼c.@16½c., chiefly at 16½c. ℘ lb. Beef is in active request at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $16@$20 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 1,250 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in request, including New Prime Mess at $28@$30, and Indian Mess at $31@$37 ℘ tierce; sales 300 tierces. Beef Hams are inquired for at $30@$32 ℘ bbl.; sales 145 bbls. Butter and Cheese continue in good request and firm.

SKINS—Liberal receipts of Deer have been reported, comprising 190 bales from Aspinwall, 49 bales from Para, 22 bales Vera Cruz, and 7 bales Sisal. Sales, 3,000 lbs. Sisal and 6,000 lbs. Central American, on private terms. Prices are without material change. We quote: Honduras Deer, 48c.@49c.; San Juan, 43c.@44c.; Bolivar, 33c.@35c.; Sisal, 48c.@50c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.; Chagres, 48c.@52c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.@42c.; Para, 48c.@50c., gold, ℘ lb. Goat have been inactive, with sales of 72 bales Payta and 15 bales Buenos Ayres, on private terms. Receipts, 72 bales Payta, 36 bales Curacoa and 15 bales Mexican. We quote: Tampico, 52½c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@55c., gold, ℘ lb. Buenos Ayres, 40c.@50c.; Payta, 47½c.@50c.; Curacoa, 45c.@50c.; Cape, 48c.@50c.; Madras, 50c.@53c., currency.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request and firm in prices. Sales have been reported of 681 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 9½c.@13½c., and 220 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand at 13½c.@15½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in moderate demand to-day; sales 62,500 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c.; also, 45,000 lbs. Stearine at 15c.@16½c., and 43,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in limited demand at $1 02@$1 03 ℘ gallon.

WOOL—There has been a fair though not urgent call for desirable lots, chiefly from manufacturers, at generally firm prices.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	46@50
¾ and ½ blood fleece	44@46
Common and ¼ fleece	45@46
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@65
Extra and XX fleece	48@55
¾ and ½ blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼	47@50
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	45@48
¾ and ½ blood fleece	44@47
Common and ¼ fleece	44@47
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	45@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	30@36
Common fleece	26@28
Common fleece, burry	22@26
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	33@36
Spring Clip, A 1	32@35
Spring Clip, A 2	31@33
Spring Clip, B	28@32
Spring Clip, S	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	23@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	21@25
Burry lots, 3c.@10c. ℘ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	37@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
PULLED WOOL.	
Extra	45@52
Super	44@50
No. 1	36@43
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	34@40
Western lime pulled	40@45
Southern lime pulled	35@43
Tub washed	50@57

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been light to-day at about previous figures. For Liverpool there were taken 375 bbls. Flour, by sail, to fill up, at 2s. ℘ bbl.; 25,000 bushels Corn, by steam, at 6½d. ℘ bushel, and 350 bbls. Resin, by sail, at 2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Councilmen—Stated Session.

MONDAY, Dec. 14, 1868—2 o'clock P. M.

[OFFICIAL.]

The Board met in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—22.

The minutes of meeting held December ten were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Claim of James Fitzgerald in the matter of the extension of Church-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Councilman [illegible]—

Petition of German Catholic Church, for a donation of sum sufficient to pay assessments.

In connection therewith, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the trustees of the German [illegible] Catholic Church, [illegible] for the sum of five hundred and eighty-six [illegible] sixth-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenue; for opening One Hundred and [illegible] street, [illegible] to Harlem River; for widening Seventh-avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth-street to Harlem River, and opening One Hundred and Thirty-third-street to Harlem River.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Daly—

Resolved, That a sewer be laid in Avenue B, from Third to Fourth street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Cunningham—

Resolved, That a pier of the usual dimensions be built at the foot of Forty-seventh-street and East River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That a pier of the usual dimensions be built at the foot of Forty-sixth-street, East River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Culkin—

Resolved, That the salaries of the women employed in cleaning the offices of the different departments of the City Government, be increased from one dollar and fifty cents a day, to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hampson—

Resolved, That Ninth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid, where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Daly—

Resolved, That Thirty-third-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Culkin—

Resolved, That the name of Chatham-street be changed to that of New-Broadway, and the Street Commissioner is directed to carry the same into effect immediately.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the rail-tracks of the New-Haven Railroad Company, now laid in Franklin and White streets, between Centre and Elm, removed forthwith; the same being a public nuisance, preventing free access to the City Prison, and is a serious impediment to the free and unobstructed use by the public of said Franklin and White streets.

Which was adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communications were received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionments of assessments in the following matters: Seventy-fourth-street sewer, Church-street extension, Public Drive, West-street trap-block pavement, Fifty-seventh-street sewer, Third-avenue sewer, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets, Tenth-avenue sewer, West-street curbing, flagging and guttering.

Which was ordered on file.

MOTION.

Councilman Culkin moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James L. Hodge, Pastor of the First Baptist Mariner's Church, situated in Oliver-street, for the sum of six hundred and seventy-four dollars and ninety-six cents, being the amount of assessment together with interest, levied against said Church for building sewer in said street, between Chatham-square and Madison-street, and that said sum be charged to the account of "Donations."

The motion to discharge the Committee was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That Twenty-sixth street, from Sixth to Eighth avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That a gas lamp-post be placed and lamp lighted on the northeast corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Joseph Shannon, Francis J. Twomey, Isaac J. Drake, Archibald J. Fullerton, George W. Betts, George Bonosein, Henry O'Neil, John H. Munn, John Donohue, James Barclay, William Welsh, Cornelius Callaghan, Cornelius Cassidy, James H. Clark, Terence P. Smith, Charles Basich, Edward Kennedy, Bryan McMahon, William McGuire, William Mooney, John A. Towle, George S. Byrne, James McMemoney, J. A. Carolin, John Grady, Thos. Fox, Richard Enright, Cornelius Corson, Dennis Kane, Patrick Devereaux, Constantine Donohue, Patrick Sullivan, C. S. Manning, Thos. McManus and John Halloran, for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars each, for extra services rendered to Committees of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and charge the same to the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

In Board of Councilmen, November twenty-three, said resolution and ordinance amended, under operation of resolution adopted November twenty-three, by inserting after the word "pavement" the words following: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement."

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance, as amended.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof;)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That Twentieth-street, from Sixth to Tenth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure a new stand of brigade colors for presentation, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to the First Brigade Cavalry, National Guard, State of New-York.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to the North River, (except the space between the railroad tracks,) be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Gibney moved that said resolution and ordinance be referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of George G. Hallock, President of the Board of Trustees of the Willett-street Methodist Episcopal Church, for the sum of three hundred and sixteen dollars and sixteen cents, including interest, to pay assessment against said church for building a sewer in Willett-street, from Grand to Houston-street, and charge the same to account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and street lamps lighted in Fifty-ninth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That Fifty-ninth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Councilmen, November twenty-three, resolution and ordinance amended, under operation of resolution adopted November twenty-three, by inserting after the word "pavement" the words following: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.")

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance as amended.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid in Twenty-fifth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Ninth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River, be curbed, guttered and flagged through the sidewalks of the same, a space of four feet, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fifty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid in front of number two Ann-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That Spring-street, from the Bowery to Broadway, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Aldermen November twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, said resolution and ordinance amended by inserting after the word "pavement" the words following: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.")

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance as amended.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Brucks moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned to Thursday, seventeenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM MOLONEY, Clerk.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1868.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, No. sixteen City Hall.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

The minutes of December twelve were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ward—

Petition of Isaac Hartley, Pastor of Union Reform Church, in Sixth-avenue, for donation to pay taxes.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Coulter—

Petition of residents and property-owners on Fifty-first street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, against paving the street with Belgian pavement.

In connection therewith, Alderman Coulter offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby authorized and directed not to make any contract for the paving of Fifty-first-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, with Belgian pavement, until such time as the sewer in said street is completed.

Which resolution was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Connor—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of A. Mansell, President of Congregation Shadich Bemhok, for the sum of forty-six dollars and seventy cents, to enable him to pay the taxes on said church for Croton water for the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and one eight hundred and sixty-nine; said congregation better known as the Sixth-street Presbyterian Church—and charge the same to the account of "Donations."

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jeremiah O'Brien, William Piggott, James A. Monaghan, George W. Ivans, Thomas Casary, John Hampson, John Mack, William Lamb, Joseph Hoffman, Jr., Hulet Odell, Edward Welsh, George H. Heinrich, Michael Fay, Edward Brucks, James Thompson, Florence Scannel, Bernard K. Murphy, John O'Brien, James Cunningham, Edward Galligan, John Reynolds, Charles Feitner and Henry O. Perley, each, for the sum of five hundred dollars, the same being to reimburse their expenses incurred in contesting their seats as members of the Board of Councilmen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and charge the same to any unexpended account.

Which was laid over.

By the President.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from number sixty-seven James-street to the opposite side of said number, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That a lamp-post and lamp be placed in front of number eleven Madison-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the persons, and for the amounts respectively, as passed by the Board of City Canvassers, December fourteen one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, for services to said Board, the amount to be charged to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and pay the bill for refreshments furnished the Board of City Canvassers for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, upon said bill being certified as correct by the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of City Canvassers, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fifty-sixth-street, between Seventh-avenue and Broadway, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and street lamps be lighted in Fifty-sixth-street, between Seventh-avenue and Broadway, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Connor—

Resolved, That the sum of five thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated for the payment of expenses contingent upon the inauguration of Governor John T. Hoffman, including the cost of transportation of the Seventy-first Regiment, New-York State National Guard, who intend escorting the Governor elect to the Capitol at Albany.

Which was laid over.

REPORT.

The Committee on Lamps and Gas presented a report in favor of granting permission to Paul D. Reed to place gas lamp in front of his premises, number fifty-six Chatham-street.

Which was laid over.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from the Mutual Base Ball Club, of New-York, inviting the members of the Board of Aldermen to attend their annual ball, to be held at Irving Hall, on Friday evening, December twenty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from the Connor "Coterie," inviting the members of the Board of Aldermen to attend their reunion at Irving Hall, December twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communications were received from the Street Commissioner in relation to following assessments:

For Seventy-fourth-street sewer; Church-street extension; "Public Drive;" paving West-street; Fifty-seventh-street sewer; Seventy-fourth-street sewer; Third-avenue sewer, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets; Tenth-avenue sewer; Seventy-third-street paving; paving, guttering and flagging West-street.

Which were ordered on file.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting a letter of the President of the Board of Trade of Marseilles, asking for a colored drawing of the coat-of-arms of this City.

Which was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the rail-tracks of the New-Haven Railroad Company, now laid in Franklin and White streets, between Centre and Elm, removed forthwith; the same being a public nuisance, preventing free access to the City Prison, and is a serious impediment to the free and unobstructed use by the public of said Franklin and White streets.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed and lamp lighted on the northeast corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That One Hundred and Tenth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Councilmen, November twenty-third, resolution and ordinance amended, under operation of resolution adopted November twenty-third, by inserting after the word "pavement" the words following: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.")

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of [illegible]

[illegible] (in Board of Councilmen [illegible])

Resolved, That gas mains be laid in [illegible] to Hudson River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Ninth-street, [illegible]

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fifty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John W. Quincy, President of the Board of Trustees of the [illegible] Presbyterian Church, [illegible] street, for the sum of twelve hundred and eighty dollars, [illegible] "Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. Wm. Quinn, Pastor of St. Peter's Church, in Barclay-street, for the sum of [illegible] "Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of [illegible] for the sum of five hundred dollars, as compensation for services rendered to the Mayor and Common Council of this City during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the amount to be charged to the appropriation for "City Contingencies," or any other appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of George W. Roomer for the sum of five hundred dollars, as compensation for extra services rendered to and incidental expenses incurred in behalf of the Mayor and Common Council of this City during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the same to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriation for "City Contingencies," or any other appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid in West-street, opposite number thirty-two, to Pier number five, North River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, November sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Concurred in by the Board of Aldermen, November nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Approved by the Mayor, November eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.

In Board of Aldermen December three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, amended, on request of Croton Aqueduct Department, by striking out the words "Street Commissioner," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Croton Aqueduct Department."

Which was adopted as amended by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure a stand of colors for presentation on behalf of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to the battalion known as the Washington Gray Cavalry, National Guard, State of New-York.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the roof and rooms over Jefferson Market to be properly repaired without delay, the same being in a very bad condition.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Sixty-third-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the center thereof, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Sixty-sixth-street, from Tenth to Twelfth-avenue, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the center thereof, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That [illegible] between [illegible]-avenue and Avenue B, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mary Hastings, [illegible] Benevolent Society, for the sum of two thousand dollars, [illegible] "Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. H. [illegible], Pastor of St. Lawrence Church, for the sum of [illegible] "Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the pier foot of Twenty-eighth-street, North River, [illegible] under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the pier foot of Twentieth-street, North River, [illegible] under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Petition of Charles Curtis, [illegible]

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Curtis, [illegible] "City Contingencies."

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of [illegible]

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That [illegible]

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of Grammar School No. [illegible], in Forty-seventh-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of Grammar School No. [illegible], [illegible]-street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved that when the Board adjourns it do so on Monday next, the twenty-first instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Alderman Hardy moved to amend by striking out "Monday, the twenty-first instant," and inserting "Thursday, the seventeenth instant."

Which was carried.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

And the President declared the Board adjourned until Thursday next, the seventeenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—HARRIS PARDEE, LEVI M. BATES, TRACY C. ROBERTS, LANSING C. MOORE, JACOB B. BROKAW, AMOS C. GREENLEAF AND JAMES A. SAHLER, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS C. SOMMERS, Defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 261 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] dollars [illegible], with interest from the [illegible] day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 7, 1868. J. S. LAKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of November, 1868. J. S. LAKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 261 Broadway.

n12-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—AMELIA BURNS, plaintiff, against HENRIETTA ROPER, John B. Roper, James O. Roper and Emily Roper, his wife, [illegible] her husband, Sarah Bartlett and Edward Bartlett, her husband, and George W. Roper, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(To the defendants:) You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk for the City and County of New-York, [illegible], and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, [illegible], in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, August [illegible], 1868. D. VAN WART, Plaintiff's Attorney.

n26-law6wTh*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION FOR THE CARE OF DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—The Treasurer has received the following contributions since the last published acknowledgment:

From Miss Abby Wooley	$10 00	$10 00
By Mrs. A. C. Street:		
From James G. Moffat	10 00	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total [illegible]

[illegible], Treasurer.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 17, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LES BAVARDS, and BARBE-BLEUE, (second act.) Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Decre, M. Leduc, M. Aujac, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
BARBE-BLEUE (first act) and GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. By the French Operatic Company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Ringgold, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mary Barrett and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
BARBE-BLEUE. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—THE GIANT OF PALESTINE. Evening—IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LITTLE BAREFOOT and THE VILLAGE BARBER. By a powerful cast.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
GRAND CONCERT. By Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Joanna and Willie Hess, and a Grand Orchestra.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
ILL TRUE-BAD-DOUR, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL. Music by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH.
7th-av., near 14th-st.
GRAND SABBATH SCHOOL JUBILEE AND CONCERT.

MINER & BARKER ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF T. VAN LERIUS' PAINTING, "ESMERALDA."

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-st., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING, "HOME, SWEET HOME."

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A telegram from Madrid says that all the political leaders of Spain have pledged themselves to exert their influence to preserve peace throughout the country until the disputed question shall have been definitely settled by the Constitutional Cortes at its assembling. The election of Cuban delegates to the Cortes is to take place immediately on the arrival of Gen. DULCE at Havana. He sailed yesterday from Cadiz. The new Spanish loan, amounting to 500,000,000 reals, has been all taken and the subscriptions closed. The Minister of Finance has already commenced, in London and Paris, the payment of the January interest on the public debt. The general alarm which existed in the country has been greatly allayed by the suppression of the Cadiz insurrection.

REVERDY JOHNSON has written a letter to the London Workingmen's Society justifying himself for holding social intercourse with rebel sympathizers in London, and says Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN have entertained rebel officers at their homes. He says the antagonism to him is due to a secret dislike in this country to the preservation of peace between the United States and Great Britain. Mr. JOHNSON has also made another speech, in which he declares that Lord CLARENDON, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, entertains the same views as did Lord STANLEY relative to the *Alabama* claims and the maintenance of peace.

A dispatch from London says it is rumored in Paris that King GEORGE of Greece, yielding to the pressure of the European Powers, has accepted the *ultimatum* of the Sultan of Turkey. This required the immediate disbandment of the volunteer troops in Greece, the dismantling of supply ships, the restoration of Cretan refugees, and a strict conformity in future to the terms of all treaties. The rumor that these terms have been acceded to by King GEORGE has no official foundation.

Dispatches from India report that a fierce battle recently took place in Afghanistan between SHERE ALI and his nephew, ABDOOL RAHMAN KHAN, in the pass of Damian. The latter was defeated with great loss. The crops in Central India are failures, and famine is threatened. Shocks of earthquakes are reported to have been felt at various points in India.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. SHERMAN reported from the Finance Committee a resolution setting forth that neither public policy nor the good faith of the nation will permit the redemption of the five-twenty bonds until the Government shall have first redeemed its notes in gold, and declaring that measures should be at once adopted to secure a speedy return to specie payments. At Mr. SHERMAN's request the resolution was laid on the table, to be called up at an early day.

Mr. SHERMAN also reported back from the same Committee the joint resolution introduced in 1867 by Mr. EDMUNDS pledging the faith of the Government to the payment of the national debt in coin or its equivalent.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of immediate legislation to prevent the discharge of convicts in Virginia under the recent extraordinary decision of United States Judges. In speaking in favor of the adoption of his resolution Mr. WILLIAMS referred to the recent decision of Judge UNDERWOOD, whereby a woman sentenced to death was discharged from custody because one of the Magistrates before whom she was tried was disqualified from holding office by the Fourteenth Amendment. After a brief discussion the resolution was adopted.

On motion the Senate took up Mr. MORTON's bill providing for the resumption of specie payments, and Mr. MORTON spoke at length in support of his bill. On concluding his speech Mr. MORTON moved the reference of his bill to the Finance Committee, which was done.

The resolution reported by the Finance Committee expressing the disapproval of the Senate of the President's repudiation plans as expressed in his Message, was taken up. Mr. HENDRICKS offered a substitute indorsing the statements of the President, that contracts, not specially made payable in gold might be paid in lawful currency. This was lost by yeas 7, nays 44. Without voting on the original resolution, the Senate adjourned.

Mr. ROBINSON introduced in the House yesterday a preamble and resolutions regarding Fenian prisoners in Great Britain, and asking for a special committee to investigate the matter. Rather than have his resolution referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs he withdrew it.

A bill was reported from the Reconstruction Committee relieving from their political disabilities certain citizens of the Southern States who have recently been elected to office. Mr. BROOKS spoke briefly, calling the bill a partisan one, and asking relief for persons of all parties. The bill was passed.

The Reconstruction Committee also reported a bill to repeal the act prohibiting the organization of the militia in the reconstructed Southern States. Democratic members desired that all the Southern States be included in the bill; but, after some debate, the bill passed as reported.

Mr. JULIAN asked leave to introduce a preamble and resolutions reciting that hundreds of persons are still held in slavery in Kentucky, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of appointing Commissioners in that State to investigate such cases. Objection was made by the Kentucky members on the ground that the allegations were untrue, and the resolution was not received.

The Committee on Banking was, by resolution, instructed to inquire into the expediency of preparing a bill prohibiting, under severe penalties, National Banks from certifying checks unless the makers of such checks have sufficient funds on deposit to meet the same.

A resolution was adopted providing that women employed by the Government shall hereafter receive the same rate of compensation as men who perform similar service.

The remainder of the session was consumed in debating a proposition for a new drawing for seats, and, after its adoption, in drawing the seats by lot.

GENERAL.

Late news from Hayti is received. The steamer *Shinase* arrived at Port-au-Prince on the 1st inst., and reported that the town of Miragoane was taken by the forces of President SALNAVE on the 30th ult., after a battle in which the troops on both sides fought desperately, and was burned and pillaged. President SALNAVE was about to start for Jacmel, which, it is reported, is the next place to be attacked by his troops.

A man supposed to be JEROME SMITH, the "wayside murderer" in Ulster County, is held in Green Springs, Sandusky County, Ohio, by a farmer named WHATELY, to whom he recently applied for a situation as a farm hand and obtained it. Mr. WHATELY, soon after hiring the stranger, read a newspaper account of the desertion of the children and a description of the murderer, which, to his mind, tallied closely with the appearance of his new employe. He accordingly wrote at once to the authorities of Ulster County a description of his man, and on receipt of his letter they sent a detective to make the arrest should the new farm hand prove to be JEROME SMITH.

The bodies of three more of the victims of the late steamboat collision on the Ohio River were recovered yesterday near Florence, Ind.

It is rumored that Commodore VANDERBILT is negotiating for the lease or purchase of the Great Western Railway of Canada, to run in conjunction with the New-York Central.

It is announced that WHALEN, the murderer of D'ARCY MCGEE, is to have a new trial, and that the venue will be changed to Toronto.

DANIEL LIECHTMAN, an ex-officer of the Internal Revenue Department, was arrested yesterday for having levied black-mail upon Mr. OSCAR HOGAN. Commissioner OSBORN demanded $2,000 bail, which the prisoner furnished.

The annual meeting of the Howard Mission Society, for the election of a Board of Trustees to manage the affairs of the Society for the ensuing year, was held last evening at No. 40 New Bowery. Dr. J. M. WARD was elected President, S. T. HOWARD, Vice-President; A. S. HATCH, Treasurer, and H. BREWSTER, Secretary.

The complaints yesterday against policemen before the Board were comparatively few in number, and none of them grave in character.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, THOMAS F. BARTON, a notorious offender, was sentenced to State Prison for seven years. Two other prisoners were sentenced to the same institution for two years and six months each.

Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College, explained the philosophy of the tea-kettle before a good attendance at Steinway Hall, last evening. He made several interesting experiments with various apparatus.

The Board of Education met last evening and held a long session. The salaries of several officers of the Board were increased; that of the Clerk to $6,000; Superintendent of Buildings, $5,000, and Engineer, $4,000. A resolution to increase salaries of evening school teachers was tabled and ordered to be printed. A great deal of routine business of little public importance was also transacted.

The New-York Historical Society celebrated its sixty-fourth anniversary last evening, at the Academy of Music. An able and eloquent address was delivered by Hon. JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

The forty-second annual meeting of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society, for the reception of the reports and the election of directors, was held yesterday at their rooms, Bible House, at 3:30 P. M. Rev. THOMAS DE WITT, D. D., was elected President.

Cotton was in good demand and firm yesterday. Breadstuffs were in moderate request; Flour and Wheat dearer; Corn cheaper. Groceries quiet. Provisions fairly active. Lard higher. Freights dull, with 482 vessels of all classes in port.

The Erie War—Its Status.

To fathom the secret depths from which come to the surface the varied forms of controversy—actual or apparent—which characterize this unparalleled litigation, is a task beyond our power. Neither is it the province of the Press, or our purpose, to attempt to pass judgment upon the motives of litigants or the merits of their claims or charges. If the public respect for Judges and judicial tribunals was so much greater than it is that the Press would gain much honor by being recognized as sharing in judicial administration, we should still think it both our interest and our duty to confine ourselves to legitimate comment upon those features of Court proceedings which really affect the public interests. When the Judges, by their want of regard for long-established and wholesome rules, by reason of the absence of that commanding ability and recognized learning which secures the respect of the Bar,—when unknown, inscrutable and irresistible influences are believed to be the cause of such conflict and confusion in legal proceedings as have impaired the public confidence and shocked its sense of security and order, where is the remedy to be found?

To what is the appeal to be made and what is the duty of the public Press? Is there any other appeal than to the conscience or intelligence of the people, with the facts fairly placed before them? It is idle to say that lawsuits are not to be tried in the newspapers, and that therefore, at a time when every thoughtful man you meet on the street expresses his indignation and his solicitude, the public Press discharges its duty by simply stating that Judge SUTHERLAND made an order yesterday and that Judge CARDOZO has decided the contrary to-day, that Judge BLATCHFORD appointed JAY GOULD receiver and that Mr. BELMONT felt bound to demand his removal. The public scrutiny and comment do not stop with these dry facts, but go freely over the whole general subject, and gravely consider the position and the prospects.

Considered apart from all individual litigants, what is the spectacle this Erie quarrel and the Courts present?

A great corporation has issued many millions of stock security, in flagrant defiance of a decision of the Supreme Court of the State, made in a suit to which those who now set the law at defiance were parties.

On six days' notice, and after hearing argument a whole day, Judge SUTHERLAND made an order on the 23d of November appointing Judge DAVIES, late Chief Justice of the State, a receiver of the Company. Between the time of making that motion and its decision by Judge SUTHERLAND, Judge BARNARD made an order, (in a suit which Judge SUTHERLAND held to be collusive,) that no one should take proceedings against the Company save in that collusive suit; and another order that JAY GOULD should be the receiver of the property acquired by issuing this illegal stock, in the issue of which said GOULD was the controlling spirit.

On the same day that Judge SUTHERLAND appointed Judge DAVIES receiver, and on papers prepared and sworn to on that same day, Judge BLATCHFORD, (on the consent of an attorney for the Erie Railway Company, who had in vain tried to get Judge SUTHERLAND to postpone the motion before him,) appointed JAY GOULD receiver; and a motion has been argued before Judge NELSON to set this appointment aside as collusive.

From the appointment of Judge DAVIES as receiver the defendants took appeal to the general term of the Supreme Court.

After such appeal Judge CARDOZO made an order that there be a hearing before the December Special Term, which is held by him, why there should not be a rehearing on the merits of the motion before Judge SUTHERLAND; and when the attempt was made to bring on the motion for a rehearing before Judge SUTHERLAND, Judge CARDOZO stayed proceedings before Judge SUTHERLAND; and as we understand, this prevented all further proceedings before Judge SUTHERLAND, and brings the whole question of a receiver before Judge CARDOZO, as the result of his orders, and he is now rehearing a motion heard and decided by Judge SUTHERLAND on the 23d of November. Judge CARDOZO also made an order, (in a suit by the Erie Railway Company, in which the place of trial is in Judge BALCOM's district, and in which JAY GOULD and Judge DAVIES as receivers are made defendants,) that there be a hearing at Binghamton, before Judge BALCOM, as to which is the true receiver, Judge DAVIES or JAY GOULD. Upon a hearing of this novel order before Judge BOARDMAN, he very promptly dissolved Judge CARDOZO's injunction. In addition, a suit has been commenced in the name of the people before Judge BALCOM, to forfeit the charter of the Company, but, as we are told, founded, *not on the overissue of stock we have referred to and so notorious*, but on some acts alleged to have been committed by the Company before JAY GOULD became President; and a suit, commenced before Judge PECKHAM, in which he enjoined JAY GOULD, also, in the name of the people, by the Attorney-General, has been discontinued by that officer. This suit was founded on the recent illegal issues of stock.

What the Attorney-General proposes to do next, we are not informed. It all, then, comes to this:

1. That two Courts (or Judges) have decided that such illegal or reckless issues of stock have been made by President JAY GOULD and his associates; that the Court was called upon to interpose its equitable power for the protection of the stockholders of the Company.

2. That both of said Courts (or Judges) appointed this same JAY GOULD receiver of his illegal gains, and clothed him with semi-judicial functions, and with the sanction of a Court of Equity, to hold and distribute the millions thus acquired.

3. That when Judge SUTHERLAND, on the demand of Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, claiming to be a holder of large amounts of legal stock, appointed one who seems to be a disinterested person to act as a receiver, Judge CARDOZO, by an order, stayed all proceedings by the Receiver DAVIES, and required the whole question of Judge DAVIES' appointment to be reheard before him when he should next sit at Special Term.

4. That the Attorney-General allows a suit to proceed in the name of the people, to forfeit the charter of the Erie Company for acts done before JAY GOULD came into the Presidency, and discontinues one in the name of the people, which aimed to forfeit the charter for acts done while JAY GOULD as President had control of the Company.

5. That GOULD and his associates remain, in spite of the Courts, in possession of their places, and of the fruits of their illegal acts.

Whether these simple facts need any explanation, or do credit or discredit to anybody, is for those concerned to decide. We know and suggest nothing as to the motives of anybody's action, or the merits of anybody's claims or charges. We only lay before the public what it has a right to know—the action of its public servants in the discharge of their respective official functions.

Pending the efforts to get rid of all receivers but JAY GOULD, and the litigation which seems well adapted to investigate and expose everything else but the late enormous overissue of Erie stock, we beg to suggest that it would be perfectly proper for the Courts and the Attorney-General to contrive some way in which it could be decided (say within ten millions or so) how much there is of such stock, who issued it, when it was issued, how much money was received for it, and what has been done with the money. So far as we can get at the facts, there is no more accessible information now on any of these points than there was when the litigation began. Weeks of forensic discussion, huge piles of complaints and affidavits, the monopoly of the Courts for a long period, to the great detriment of litigants, have developed for the people scarcely anything not before known on these important points; and the secret is still barricaded, with GOULD, FISK & Co. in the Erie office, from which issued the illegal stock that flooded Wall-street and brought terror to so many family firesides. Nor has any more information been brought to light as to whether Mr. Receiver GOULD has bought up any or all of this illegal stock. Every scandal, but not those important facts which the public has a right to be informed about, has been paraded before the Courts and in the public journals.

When such are the results of judicial and official action, can it be expected that the administration of the law will command public confidence? Is it to stand as a part of the judicial record of these sad times that no part of the action of the Courts can be made effectual, even to uncover the real features of these illegal Erie stock issues—much less to bring their authors to a trial? The future action of the Attorney-General and of the Judges can alone answer these grave questions.

Improving Condition of the South.

A more hopeful feeling is rapidly spreading throughout several of the Southern States, whose restoration to the Union has been completed. The subsidence of political excitement has been followed by a calm review of the situation; and this, again, by a conviction that material prosperity is within the easy reach of the people. They have found out, too, that a little effort will pay, and are addressing themselves to practical measures with an earnestness that promises the happiest results.

The generally improved condition of the cotton-growers is stated and explained by the Mobile *Register*. Now, for the first time in their lives, they are really their own masters. Before the war, they were deeply and perpetually in debt. Their expenditures were always in advance of their crops, which were pledged to their factors. From the bottomless pit of debt they have been extricated by adversity. Without credit, they were compelled to pinch and economize. The result is a habit of thrift to which they were previously strangers, and the product of the last crop in their own pockets instead of those of the middle-men. Notwithstanding all disadvantages, therefore, as the *Register* admits, the planters of Alabama are better off than for years past, while their industry rests upon a sounder foundation than it has ever had before.

Our Georgia correspondent has shown that in that State, also, a decided change has occurred in the right direction. The planters and farmers are satisfied with the returns of the year. They have discovered that dependence on the soil is more profitable than dependence on the Democratic Party, and are prudently inclined to make the best of advantages under their control. It is not clear that they have fully learned how to render immediately available their unoccupied lands, or to tempt into their midst the diversified industry for which their State is admirably adapted. But a good deal is gained when they confess the want, and seriously consider in what manner it may be satisfied. This point gained, we may hopefully look for a more correct understanding of the circumstances which must precede any large influx of Northern skill or capital. With this capital they may, perhaps, dispense. Left to themselves in this respect, their progress will be slower than otherwise it might be; but still it is possible, and may be sure. Additions to the population are, however, indispensable, and whether these be had from the Northern States or from abroad, the measures adopted to induce them must be broad and just. If the good sense of Georgia will assert itself so far as to cut the knot tied by its Legislature on the negro question, and to recognize as essential the conditions which have made the growth of the West a marvel to the world, they may restore to the State its old preeminence in the South.

Quite as encouraging is the new aspect borne by South Carolina. There, if anywhere, we might expect to find depression. The preponderance of the colored element, and the unyielding attitude assumed by the whites, were causes of difficulty not easily overestimated. But even these are rapidly losing their dangerous character. The despondency they originally occasioned has disappeared, and plans are in operation which promise to secure the development of resources that have been too long neglected, and the extension of railway facilities which will contribute greatly to the commercial importance of the State. The recent judicious course of influential planters has tended to improve the credit of the State, whose means are being made the basis of material improvement. The climatic advantages of the higher districts, and the evident disposition to make them the seat of industries to which they have hitherto been strangers, are further reasons for the increased confidence which the white citizens now display.

The same self-reliance which leads South Carolina to project great internal improvements, and which prompts Georgia to increased attention to the resources at its command, is in some degree apparent in Eastern Tennessee and parts of North Carolina. Both are States rich in natural advantages, and needing only the assurance of peace to grow rapidly in population and wealth. Nowhere on the continent are agricultural and mineral resources more happily blended than in Tennessee; nowhere is there a finer field for manufacturing industry, or one in which enterprise would be more bountifully rewarded. It is satisfactory to know that the fact is beginning to be appreciated by the people of the State, and that, despite the drawbacks incident to a lawless spirit, its undeveloped wealth is gradually attracting attention.

The Plauge Spot.

"The poor of Boston," says an exchange, "are suffering more than usual this season, owing to the scarcity of work for men and women. Unfortunately, Boston is not peculiar in this respect."

This tells the whole story. This is the sore spot of modern civilization. To-day there is a powerful tendency which brings people into cities and keeps them there, even to the point of pauperism. We happen to know that men have sold their farms, both in this section and in the West, to come to cities and take places as drivers on city rail cars,—that young men all over the country do leave their fathers' farms to take the most disagreeable and poorly-paid prices for work in cities. We know that in this City, in Chicago, in Boston and in New-Orleans, any vacant post is greedily sought by hungry men of this or of other kinds. We find, too, that our immigrants—a large proportion of them—will stay here to crowd and struggle and starve rather than spread themselves over the country on the land.

No City man produces *food*, and all of this class live on the barest wages. The consequence is that whenever there is a dulness in the workshops, large numbers of respectable men, with dependent families, are absolutely without the means of subsistence, unless they borrow or run in debt, and the pauper class is always starving. This pauper class is enormous even with us, for in 1865 it amounted to the number of 52,258, and it is computed to be much larger to-day. Now soup-houses and city charities only palliate and prolong this lamentable condition of these masses. They do not cure, nor do they attempt to cure. In London it is so, and the evil there has already become so gigantic that the best men shrink from grappling with it; they are appalled; it is much the same here. Every Winter witnesses this condition of wide-spread suffering in our crowded tenements, and more than that, our soup-houses and charities *attract* in from country districts a very large number, who find they can be fed here after this wretched fashion—and so they come.

It is the united testimony of all who have investigated the matter, that private charity, as a practice, is pernicious and increases the evil it attempts to soothe. This seems to excuse hardness of heart, and thus to react upon those who are not poor. But it yet remains the fact that no charity which does not provide a way for making the poor self-supporting is of any avail. In this view the Children's Aid Society and Juvenile Asylum stand forth, because they do take one class out of the City and put them on the land. We see no other cure for it, and believe there is none. Whenever, if ever, this City shall be properly governed, its Government will have the *power* to take this pauper class out of the City where it cannot support itself and put it where it *can*. Whenever a man or woman or child show themselves on our streets or in our houses as beggars, it is a palpable confession that they cannot support themselves, and it is an invitation to our authorities to take them and put them to work where they can earn the food they eat.

The working and producing classes cannot go on forever with this increasing tendency and consequent taxation. It would, therefore, be wise and decent to take the matter in hand at once, before it gets beyond all control.

Judge Nelson's Decision in the Erie Case.

Our readers will find in another column the decision rendered by Judge NELSON, on the motion in the Erie case which was argued so strenuously before him in the United States Circuit Court. The Judge, as will be seen, disposes of the controversy which was before him, but by no means of all the questions which were raised, and on which counsel on both sides were heard at great length. He takes up one point which lies back of most if not all of those questions and disposes of the matter upon that alone. He holds simply that Mr. WHELPLEY's bill, upon which the order for the appointment of JAY GOULD as receiver was based, made out no case for a receiver at all, because it did not appear that the proceeds of the stock, as to which the complainant alleged that he had been injured, had been kept separate from the general funds of the Company, and a receiver should be appointed only where the complainant had the right to follow a separate fund in some form or other. The result of this defect, which was not merely one of form, but in the merits of Mr. WHELPLEY's case, was, of course, that the Judge set aside the order appointing JAY GOULD receiver, but declined to appoint any one receiver in his stead. He allows BELMONT to be made a party to the Whelpley suit, but denies the request of the State Court receiver to be made such party.

This would seem to remove out of the way of the State Court receiver the obstacle which JAY GOULD was enabled to interpose to his taking possession of all the property of the Company, by the order appointing him (GOULD) receiver of part of the property. But it also leaves the receiver to the State Courts to protect or assist him in his taking such possession.

MINOR TOPICS.

It seems that Collector SMYTHE is not likely to be confirmed as Minister to Russia, the Senate Committee having reported against him. Beyond the natural desire of gratifying the wishes of an amiable and social gentleman, we can see no good reason why this nomination should be confirmed. This country needs a new Minister to Russia now just about as much as a toad needs a hairbrush,—certainly no more. We can certainly get on without one until Gen. GRANT comes in, and Mr. SMYTHE ought to be willing to take his chances of being appointed by him. He has submitted for three years or more to the labor and trouble of holding the Collectorship of this port,—and has done a good deal of unremunerated and unappreciated work in that position, for which we doubt not the new President will make all due allowance. Beyond that, we are not aware of any service, either diplomatic or political, that entitles him to so high a place.

Our Common Council propose to spend $5,000 in celebrating and aiding the inauguration of Gov. HOFFMAN. One of our militia regiments is to "escort" the Governor elect to Albany. Is it possible to imagine a more shameless or senseless waste of the public money than this? What has the *City* to do with anaugurating the Governor of the *State* in any case? and why should our treasury be made to pay five thousand dollars toward the cost of that ceremonial? Is this piece of toadyism intended for the Governor or for the troops? It will be wise for somebody bye and bye to inquire into the motives of the lavish appropriations made under direction of the Tammany Ring within the last year or two for armories, excursions, arms, &c., for the organized soldiers of the City.

The latest rumors from the east of Europe are reassuring. It is asserted by the *Moniteur* that Greece has yielded, and complied with the Turkish demands. The Hellenic Government, according to this authority, accepts the conditions laid down in the Turkish *ultimatum*, and agrees to desist from affording material aid to the Cretan insurgents. Recruiting for Crete is to be stopped, the vessels engaged in conveying supplies are to be dismantled, and Cretan refugees are to be surrendered. We hope the news may prove to be well founded, as, if it is, an outbreak of hostilities that might have endangered the peace of all Europe will have been avoided.

The business operations of the fellow CUNNINGHAM, who has been traversing the river counties, buying farms and marrying wives in the greatest profusion, seem to have been interrupted. He has been arrested and lodged in jail. He claims to have married a good many of his wives "to promote the interests of the Government." *How* this was to be done he did not explain. We fear he has added considerably to the *expenses* of the Government by compelling it to maintain him for several years to come. Our reporter, while paying a tribute to his "pleasing address," is sharp on his grammar and his morals. If the young ladies of the river counties would pay more attention to the morals and less to the manners of roving adventurers, more of them might escape getting married,—so unfortunately and so often.

Will not somebody in Congress try to get something done toward building the *New-York Post Office*, for which provision has already been made? The land has been bought and paid for, and the United States Government holds the deed. The land cannot be sold and transferred to the City again, and the public is simply losing the use of it altogether as things stand now. What is needed is an *appropriation* for going on with the building. It fell through last session, we believe, by reason of some disagreements as to the Commission by which the money is to be expended; but that trouble has been, or ought to have been, settled long ago. Will not Mr. WASHBURNE, or some New-York member, take the matter in hand and complete the attempt already started to give New-York a decent Post Office?

The *World* urges the District-Attorney to haul some of the big whisky thieves over the coals, and not confine his attentions to the small fry. Does the *World* know of any bigger swindlers than those now on trial, unless, possibly, those who have run away?

Congress will be asked to change the nickel coinage of the country,—to substitute coins of new design for those now in use. This may be desirable; but it is much more desirable to issue *more* nickel coins to take the place of the small stamps still in circulation. The *five cent* stamps have been driven out of use by the nickel half dime. Why should not the *ten cent*, and even the *twenty-five* cent stamps, be got rid of in the same way? The change would be useful and welcome. A large portion of these small stamps are counterfeit; they wear out rapidly, and their use inflicts serious loss, especially on the poor.

A rather curious case is on trial in our Superior Court. A clerk, in the employ of a firm in Washington market, was arrested on complaint of his employers in January last on charge of having stolen *fifty* cents, and was held in custody for three days awaiting trial. After his commitment one of the firm came to him and offered to settle the matter for $200. The check was given,—the partner did not appear to testify, and the clerk was discharged, whereupon he stopped payment of the check, and now sues to recover damages for false imprisonment in the sum of $10,000. If he recovers, his arrest will prove to have been, we presume, the most profitable incident of his life.

Sir HUBERT STANLEY, now residing in England, thus writes in a private letter to a personal friend in this City:—"I must add my tribute of praise to the general applause of the management of the NEW-YORK TIMES throughout the late elections. I have read all the papers attentively, and I have never seen one word unworthy of a politician of high character or of a gentleman. How few papers, English or American, can that be said of." Sir HUBERT, it will be seen, keeps close watch of what is going on on both sides of the Atlantic; and his judgment is as faultless as ever.

A correspondent yesterday protested against the passage of Senator RAMSAY's bill ordering the Postmaster-General to close the contract for carrying the European mails with the Commercial Navigation Company, without any regard to the *conditions* imposed by the original law. The protest is timely and just. Nothing could be more unwise for all the interests concerned, except that of this single Company itself, than the passage of this bill. It will destroy all the benefits of the existing system, by which we have *four* mails to Europe each week, and will reduce us to *one*,—and that one will go by the slowest vessels. The merchants and others directly interested in this matter should take early and decided action to avert so great a wrong and so serious an injury.

The appeal of the Association for improving the Condition of the Poor, for additional help, ought not to pass unheeded. It is, perhaps, the most important of the many charities which rely on private benevolence for support. It is in trustworthy hands and is managed with great care, economy and efficiency. The suffering among the poorer classes of our City is greater than usual this Winter. The high price of the necessaries of life, scarcity of employment and the inclemency of the season combine to render this result inevitable. The number and importunity of street beggars has greatly increased. The Association makes it a point not to grant relief or aid until satisfied, by the personal inspection of its agents, that they are needed and will be well bestowed. There are in the service of the Society 367 agents who give their labor gratuitously to this good work. The number of persons relieved last year was 32,322.

As Chief Justice CHASE has already announced to his associates on the Bench that no consultation will be held on the Legal-tender question for some time to come, the reports and rumors as to their decision are simply absurd. They are evidently intended for stock-jobbing purposes.

The New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

> "It is no violation of confidence to state that when Gen. GRANT was in this City last week, the editor of a prominent morning paper (not the *Sun* nor the TIMES) was given to understand that a Cabinet portfolio was at his service, under the new administration, provided the said party would like to be Secretary of the Interior. As yet it is not ascertained whether the offer has been accepted, but the chances are that it will be. The editor alluded to was formerly a member of Congress."

Whether it was our friend MARBLE of the *World* or Brick POMEROY of the *Democrat* who was thus "given to understand" that he could be Secretary of the Interior if he desired, we are left to conjecture. Our own private opinion is that it was neither of them,—yet it is just as likely to have been one as the other. It could hardly have been Mr. GREELEY, else we should have heard of it through the *Tribune*. We presume "no confidence has been violated,"—because there was none to violate.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA BOUFFE MOVEMENTS.

There is to be no performance at the Theatre Francais to-night, on account of the performance at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the French Benevolent Society, in which the artists of Mr. GRAU's company will take part. The first act of "Barbe-Bleue" and the first two acts of "Genevieve de Brabant" will be performed. On the 22d inst. the same performance will take place at the French Theatre for the benefit of the Hebrew Benevolent Society. A masquerade ball will be given there on Christmas Eve, for which preparations are in progress. The company plays in Brooklyn on the 23d and 24th, "Genevieve" being the play selected.

A "Genevieve" *matinée* will be given on Saturday next, for which seats may be secured in advance without extra charge.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

A filtration of OFFENBACH's enlivening *bouffe*, "Barbe-Bleue," has been produced here, and in the leading characters that trio of familiar young ladies, the WORRELL Sisters, have reappeared, to the manifest delight of their local admirers. No alteration has been made in the story of the burlesque, and the piece varies from the French original only in its entire freedom from that gracefulness and vivacity which marked the latter for success. The translation is uncouth, and the performance is boisterous. The character of the "Gentleman with the Azure Chin" would seem to be the very last that would fit a lady—and it is. Miss SOPHIA WORRELL appears less advantage in this part than either the *Grand Duchesse* or *Belle Helene*, and the *rôles* of *Boulotte* and *Henriette* are divided between her sisters. A company of noisy mediocrities fill up the other characters, and a weak chorus help the rest, like Dr. HOLMES' "music grinders," to—

> "Crack the voice of Melody
> And break the legs of Time."

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

This institution has acquired many characteristics which distinguished that ancient municipal monument—Barnum's Museum. Among these the daily dramatic performances are the most striking. The readers of the TIMES know, of course, that the Lydia Thompson Troupe performs "Ixion" there every night and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons; but, in addition to this, another dramatic company plays every other afternoon in a different piece. This week a new drama has been submitted, by this other dramatic company, to the juveniles and the suburbans who mostly frequent the Museum on the odd days, and a star of the first magnitude has been engaged to play in the novelty. The star is Mr. BIHIN—commonly known as the Belgian Giant, who stands a couple of heads and shoulders above ordinary artists. The new drama is entitled "The Giant of Palestine"—a name indicating with unerring certainty that the piece belongs to the real pump and washtub order of the Crummles' *repertoire*, and was cut and fitted to the gigantic star by some local literary tailor.

STEINWAY HALL.

Miss LOGAN, on Monday evening next, will give readings from DICKENS, SHAKESPEARE and JERROLD, at Steinway Hall.

MR. HOWS' NEW PAINTING.

A numerous gathering of professional men viewed, at the rooms of FABBRONIUS, GURNEY & SON, Mr. JOHN A. HOWS' new painting of the homestead of WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. The occasion was made particularly pleasant by the coöperation of Signor SEVERINI, who sang, and of Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, who displayed to the full the qualities of a magnificent piano.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Celebration of the Sixty-fourth Anniversary of its Organization—Address by Hon. J. Lothrop Motley.

Last evening the New-York Historical Society celebrated the sixty-fourth anniversary of its organization, at the Academy of Music, a very large audience being present. On the stage were Admiral Farragut, Wm. C. Bryant, Frederic De Peyster, Peter Cooper, Erastus Brooks, Marshall S. Bidwell, Prof. Lieber, Erastus C. Benedict, Andrew H. Greene, A. A. Low, Gulian C. Verplanck, Chas. P. Kirkland, Romeyn Brodhead and many other prominent gentlemen.

Ex-Governor FISH, President of the Society, took the chair. He said that they had met to celebrate the sixty-fourth anniversary of the organization of the Society, and to listen to an address by Hon. JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, whose name belongs to no single country or clime. As a statesman, diplomatist and patient student, he belongs to America; as a scholar to the world of letters, as a historian, all ages will claim him.

A prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. DE WITT, after which Mr. FISH introduced Mr. MOTLEY to the audience.

ADDRESS OF MR. MOTLEY.

As soon as the applause with which he was received had subsided, Mr. MOTLEY said that the subject of his address, "Political Progress in Europe and America," offered a prospect so vast that he trusted his audience would pardon him if he did not dwell on local topics. As he had wandered through this magnificent city and marked the superb avenues that seemed to extend as he looked on them; as he saw the innumerable steamers and ships whose forests of masts crowded our wharves, as he had moved through our crowded marts; as he had seen this many-headed monster stretching its arms for miles and miles, catching up and absorbing the adventurers of every clime, and as he had turned from these scenes of excitement to our beautiful Park, our churches, colleges and halls of justice, he had been oppressed by the single thought that all this is the work of to-day. There is, he said, something marvelous in the way this has been done. He hoped he should not be misunderstood when he said there is no such thing as human history. The annals of our race have never been and can never be written. We have a leaf or two, and that is all. After referring to the peculiar advantages possessed by us as a nation, Mr. MOTLEY said the world's great hope is here. The future of humanity depends on the manner in which we execute our trust. This nation stands on the point to which all others are struggling—the starting point, not the goal. DE TOCQUEVILLE, during his stay here, was so impressed by what he saw, that on his return to France he exported, not only his own but all other countries to accept the fact that Democracy is the preordained destiny of the human race. Whether it is a bane or a blessing we must accept it and make the best of it. Progress and liberty come from the temperate zone. From the tropics and the countries bound in thick-ribbed belts of ice nothing good can come. We have a right to rejoice at the position in which nature has placed us. Many have criticised us. If ever a nation survived vivisection and grew fat and strong on it, that nation is America. Men of genius and virtue have uttered boding shrieks and done us much service; and he ventured to hope that they never would be hoarse enough to prevent their croaking a warning to us.

The lecturer then spoke of what were called "the good old times." When and where did they exist? This earth has been spinning through space some five or six millions of years, more or less. We are not familiar with our predecessors on this continent. The bones dug up at Natchez from beneath a bluff of the Mississippi were supposed to be one hundred thousand years old, but they were comparatively modern to those dug up in Europe. We are now Americans. Yesterday we were Celts, Swabians, and the day before Asiatics—what you will. Mr. MOTLEY then referred to the origin of man. He might be compared, he said, with the gorilla; but until we can find an ape endowed with religious feeling, we may be sure that we shall find the space between us and the angels crossed at a single leap, rather than that between men and brutes diminished by a single inch. Religion, said Mr. MOTLEY, is the something that tied the great sailor to the mast-top among the smoke and din of battle. [Applause.] It is the something that led the great Captain to fight it out on that line if it took all Summer. [So long as history garners such facts as these we need not trouble lest the angelic part of us be impaired. The lecturer then referred to the origin of language. Language makes man. It is painful to think that a language can't begin to live until it is stone dead. CICERO, if he should deliver an oration in this hall, would be reported in the morning papers, but who would understand a speech delivered in Anglo-Saxon? It was painful to think that a few centuries hence the language of *Ophelia* and *Lear* might not be understood and the dramas of the great poet be as obsolete as the odes of the Cimri. Mr. MOTLEY next referred to the progress made by Europe since the early ages. Of Germany he said there is no fear that she will organize a despotism. BISMARCK is opposed to it. He understands the wants of the age. Germany may make a stand before the progress of liberty, but sooner or later "shoot Niagara she must." Mr. MOTLEY concluded by referring to Austria, England and the lesser Powers, and predicted that ere long a tide of immigration will set in here to take possession of the fertile plains of the South, now waiting but for the hand of the husbandman.

On the conclusion of Mr. MOTLEY's able and eloquent address, of which the above is but a brief outline, the audience was dismissed with the benediction, pronounced by Rev. Dr. DE WITT.

The Philosophy of the Tea-Kettle.

Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College, gave the fourth of the American Institute series of scientific lectures at Steinway Hall, last evening, before an appreciative and moderately large audience. A few pertinent words of introduction were made by Judge DALY, who remarked that if the lady auditors present were not better acquainted with the philosophy of the tea-kettle, after the conclusion of Prof. SILLIMAN's lecture, it would not be the fault of the latter. Commencing with an allusion to the great amount of human knowledge which was contained in the philosophy and workings of the tea-kettle, the learned Professor proceeded to a brief mention of the manner in which JAMES WATT made the greatest discovery of modern times, and gave us the steam engine while watching and studying the effects of steam in a common tea-kettle when a lad—an occupation which his aunt, Mrs. MOORHEAD, endeavored to divert his attention from by telling him that it was useless. We are told that the reason we apply heat to the bottom of a tea-kettle is because it is the property of heat to rise with the currents of air. This fact was demonstrated by an experiment with heat between two bodies of water; while the upper one boiled the lower body remained motionless. When we come to consider the theory of heat we find that heat was simply the result of mechanical motion. It is not the compression of the substance that produces heat, but the force which comes in contact with it. This is no dictum or select theory, but a demonstrable truth. It is the astonishing velocity of heat which strikes against the bottom of the kettle that causes the water to boil. The diminution of the atmospheric influence conveys another consideration in regard to the boiling of water. By reducing the atmospheric pressure on water we can easily bring it to the point of ebullition, but this method will not give the water sufficient temperature for cooking victuals, for in order to increase the degree of heat in water it is necessary to raise the temperature to a corresponding degree. Prof. SILLIMAN, after illustrating the power of steam in a variety of ways, proceeded to speak of a marked peculiarity in the solidification of water. He placed a metallic jacket filled with a freezing mixture of salt and ice around a glass vessel containing water, the middle of which congealed, leaving the upper and lower surfaces in a liquid state. This was to show why all bodies of water did not solidify simultaneously. Without this irregularity in nature the world would be an eternal region of ice, which no number of Summers could absorb into air, making it uninhabitable. The distinguished lecturer was listened to with profound attention throughout his numerous demonstrations, and was frequently applauded.

A SINGULAR SHOOTING AFFAIR.—About 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as Mr. JOSHUA W. PECK, aged 22, of No. 228 East Twelfth-street, was crossing Broadway, near Walker-street, he suddenly felt something hit him on the arm, though he paid no further attention to the circumstance until he reached the store of his employers, Messrs. S. B. CHITTENDEN & Co. It was then ascertained that Mr. PECK had been shot through the muscles of the right arm, and the bullet had lodged in his side, though neither wound was serious. What makes the affair a singular one is that no report of the pistol containing the bullet was heard by the wounded man nor by any one else in the neighborhood. Officer WALKINSHAW, of the Broadway Squad, escorted Mr. PECK to the New-York Hospital for treatment, and subsequently made an investigation, though he failed to clear up the mystery.

TELEGRAMS.

King George of Greece Accepts the Sultan's Ultimatum.

All Prospects of a Collision at an End.

A Desperate Battle Between Uncle and Nephew in Afghanistan.

The Trouble in Spain Ended and the Country Tranquil.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Points of the Sultan's Ultimatum to Greece—Rumored Acceptance of it by that Government.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The ultimatum addressed by the Sublime Porte to the Government at Athens, demanded the disbandment of the volunteer forces in Greece within five days, the prohibition of further volunteering, the immediate dismantling of the vessels used for conveying supplies to the Cretans, the restoration of Cretan refugees to the island, the punishment of the persons who assaulted and wounded a Turkish officer at Syra, and strict conformity with the terms of all treaties.

It is rumored in Paris that the Greek Government, pressed by the great Powers, has yielded to the demands of the Sultan; but none of the French papers to-day allude to such concession. The *Moniteur* says all the European Powers recommend King GEORGE to respect the rights of nations; but they insist upon moderation in Constantinople as well as in Athens. The *Moniteur* thinks that this harmony of counsels among the Powers is a pledge of peace in the East.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The official *Correspondence* of this city says it is expected, with confidence, that the Turkish and Greek Governments will listen to the warnings of the Great Powers, and abstain from hostilities.

AFGHANISTAN.

Sanguinary Conflict Between Shere Ali and His Nephew, Abdool Rahman Khan.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

Telegrams from India received *via* Brindisi, Italy, state that reports have reached Bombay, which have been subsequently confirmed, that a sanguinary battle was fought in the Pass of Damian, in Afghanistan, between SHERE ALI and his rebellious nephew, ABDOOL RAHMAN KHAN. The latter was totally defeated with great loss.

Shocks of earthquake are reported at Peshawur, Lahore and Jubbulpore.

Famine is again threatened in Central India. The food crops are deficient, and the prospects are worse than before.

SPAIN.

Peace to be Preserved Until the Meeting of the Constitutional Cortes—The New Loan Effected.

MADRID, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The leaders of all the political parties have united in making a solemn pledge to use all their influence to preserve peace and order throughout the country until the Constituent Cortes has met and settled the questions at issue.

The prompt and effectual suppression of the revolt at Cadiz has greatly strengthened the hands of the Provisional Government, and has dissipated the alarm which previously prevailed.

The Minister of Finance has already commenced the payment of the January interest on the public debt in London and Paris.

The subscriptions to the new loan have been closed. They amount to 500,000,000 reals.

It is officially announced that the election of the Cuban deputies to the Cortes will be held immediately after the arrival of Captain-General DULCE at Havana.

The appointment of Señor MAURICIO ROBERTS as Minister of Spain to the United States is officially announced.

CADIZ, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The fleet, with Gen. DULCE on board, sailed yesterday for Cuba.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The following official news from Spain is published here this morning: The country is entirely tranquil. The addresses prepared by the Government to be forwarded to the heads of the various Departments of the Provinces enjoining the necessity for the restoration and preservation of order are consequently withheld.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Reverdy Johnson Justifies His Intercourse with Rebel Sympathizers.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

A letter from REVERDY JOHNSON, the American Minister, to the London Workingmen's Society, is printed this morning. Mr. JOHNSON justifies his friendly intercourse with JOHN LAIRD and other gentlemen friendly to the South during the late civil war in America, by the example of Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN in their treatment of ex-rebel officers. If he is guilty of treason, so also are GRANT and SHERMAN. Gen. GRANT has entertained at his own house a distinguished Confederate leader. He ascribes the attacks upon him in the American newspapers and elsewhere to a secret dislike for the preservation of peaceful relations between the two countries.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The *Daily Telegraph*, in a leader on the financial portion of President JOHNSON's Message, and its treatment by Congress, complains that the resolutions condemning repudiation which have been called forth by the Message, still leave open the question of the payment of the national debt in greenbacks.

Mr. JOHN STUART MILL has written a letter on the result of the recent elections. He ascribes the defeat of the Workingmen's candidates to the heavy expense of an election canvass as now conducted; and, as a remedy for this evil, he urges that the Government pay the necessary expenditures, and make all other outlays illegal and penal.

Mr. JOHNSON, the American Minister, in a short speech at the anniversary of the French Hospital, declared that Lord CLARENDON was of the same mind as Lord STANLEY in regard to the settlement of the questions pending between England and America, and peace between the two countries was certain.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Affairs in Nova Scotia—The Repeal Question.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

It is understood that the local Legislature will not meet until after the next session of the Dominion Parliament. It is not considered probable that another delegation will go to England. It is stated that the Dominion Government intend to make proposals or concessions to Nova Scotia before the repeal question again comes before the British Parliament. The report that certain propositions for a reconciliation had been made to Mr. HOWE is not credited. It is rumored that Gen. DOYLE will shortly leave Nova Scotia and be succeeded, as commander of the troops, by Col. FRANCKLYN.

TORONTO, Ontario, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

In the House to-day the Secretary of the Treasury delivered his financial statement. It shows that the gross revenue of the Province of Ontario during the past fiscal year was $2,669,361; expenditures, $2,116,085; surplus, $543,475; invested in Dominion stock, $85,000; estimated cash balance on Dec. 31, $192,945.

It is expected that WHALEN will get a new trial. In that event, the venue will be changed, and the trial will take place at Toronto, or in one of the county towns near it.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

HORACE GREELEY arrived here this morning, and was received by the Mayor and other citizens. The Mayor entertained Mr. GREELEY at lunch at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

THE ARMY REUNION.

Pleasant Meeting of Officers of the Western Armies in Chicago—The Great Heroes of the Present—Grand Banquet in the Evening.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The various societies of the Grand Army have been in session to-day and accomplished much business. The proceedings were harmonious, and tended to make still stronger the ties which bind in good fellowship those who have experienced the hardships and triumphs of four years hard service.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The representatives of the Army of the Cumberland met at McVICKER's at 10:30 this morning, Gen. THOMAS in the chair. Col. WHITMAN, of Ohio, read an epitome of a work prepared by him, on the dead soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland and the collection and burial of their remains.

Major-Gen. BUTTERFIELD, of the Twentieth Army Corps, was named as the orator for the next annual meeting, and Gen. J. S. NEGLEY, of the Fourteenth, as alternate.

The Secretary read a communication from the Army of the Ohio, proposing to join the Committee to arrange a consolidation of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland with that of the Ohio.

Col. NICHOLAS ANDERSON moved the appointment of a committee, consisting of the President and Vice-President for the purpose designated, which was carried.

Gen. BROOKS, from the Committee on Permanent Officers, reported Major-Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS for President, and seventeen Vice-Presidents; Corresponding Secretary, Major-Gen. WM. E. WHIPPLE; Recording Secretary, Lieut.-Col. GEO. J. WATERMAN; Treasurer, Brig.-Gen. JNO. S. FULLERTON. The report was adopted.

Gen. ANDERSON, speaking by authority of Gen. THOMAS, moved that the resolutions of yesterday demanding that a statue of Gen. THOMAS be placed upon the National Monument at Washington be expunged from the record.

Gen. BARNUM declared the resolutions were a superfluity; the managers of the Monument Association have already expressed their determination to place Gen. THOMAS' statue on the monument.

After remarks from Gen. DUCAT and others, the motion of Gen. BARNUM prevailed.

Gen. BARNUM moved that the whole matter be expunged from the records, which was carried amid great confusion.

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

The Army of the Tennessee met this morning at Crosby's Music Hall, Gen. GILES A. SMITH presiding.

The Committee appointed to nominate officers presented the name of Major-Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS for President, and five Vice-Presidents. Recording Secretary, Lieut.-Col. M. DAYTON, of Gen. SHERMAN's staff; Corresponding Secretary, Brig.-Gen. N. HICKENLOOPER, of Ohio; Treasurer, Brevet Major-Gen. M. F. FORCE, of Ohio. The report was adopted by acclamation.

A communication was received from the Army of the Cumberland requesting the appointment of a Committee to confer with one from that Association on the subject of the consolidation of the societies.

A Committee was appointed, but was instructed to take no action tending toward the extinction of the Army of the Tennessee as a distinct organization.

Letters were read from Admiral FARRAGUT, Commodore FOOTE and others.

Gen. SHERMAN and others spoke in regard to the proposed McPherson monument, and other interesting business was transacted.

THE ARMY OF GEORGIA.

The members of the Society of the Army of Georgia met at the Sherman House, at 10:30 o'clock this morning, Gen. SLOCUM presiding.

Gen. BARNUM, the Chairman of the Committee on the Constitution and By-laws, reported for adoption the constitution adopted on Tuesday by the Society of the Army of the Ohio, with a few modifications.

A communication from the Society of the Army of the Ohio was read stating that that body had adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to confer with the several Societies of the Western Armies relative to the time and place for holding the union.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of the President and Vice-President of this Society, at present in Chicago, be appointed to confer with the Societies of the Armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee and Georgia, relative to the union or consolidation of the whole into one Society.

The proposition was agreed to by the Army of Georgia.

Gen. SLOCUM appointed a committee on consolidation and on time and place of meeting.

On motion of Gen. WHITTLESEY, congratulations and thanks of the Society were tendered Gen. COGSWELL for his address at the Opera House on Tuesday evening.

On motion of Gen. WHITTLESEY, it was resolved that, in case consolidation be not effected, the President and Executive Committee cause to be printed 500 copies of the Constitution and by-laws, together with the proceedings of the meeting preliminary to the organization of the society, and that to the said Committee, together with the President, be left the fixing of the time and place of the next session.

He also moved that it be made the duty of the Committee to cause a history of the Army of Georgia to be prepared. Adopted.

THE ARMY OF THE OHIO.

The army of the Ohio met at 12 o'clock at the Briggs House, Gen. I. D. COX in the chair.

In the absence of Gen. SCHOFIELD it was decided to leave the business of designating the time and place of the next meeting, with whatever else may come up, to an executive committee, consisting of Gen. SCHOFIELD, the Secretaries and two or three others.

The powers of the Committee of Conference were continued, they to report to the Executive Committee from time to time.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Board of Trade and the local committees.

An invitation was received to visit the rooms of the Historical Society, and the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

THE BANQUET.

The grand banquet is in progress this evening in the immense hall of the Chamber of Commerce, with Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN acting as President. Gen. GRANT, Gen. THOMAS and many other distinguished Generals are in attendance. There are nine immense tables bearing the devices of the Generals of the Armies of Virginia, the Ohio, the Cumberland and Tennessee, and the Commander of the Gulf Squadron, and memorials of the late war.

After an hour or more had been exhausted in discussing the bill of fare, speeches followed.

Gen. SHERMAN, the President, commenced with a few appropriate remarks, then followed the toasts and responses, and amid the greatest good humor and cordiality, the company broke up at a late hour.

The Alabama Legislature—Sale of a Railroad.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Dec. 16.

A resolution to take a recess until the 20th of January was voted down to-day in the Legislature here. Bills have passed both Houses opening all judgments granted by any Courts in this State on debts contracted before the 25th of May, 1865. The bill allowing the statute of limitations to run during the war has also become a law. The effect of this bill is to wipe out all debts before the war, or six years before the passage of the act. It is probable the Legislature will adjourn about Christmas.

The Southwest and Northeast Railroad was sold to-day for $318,000. It was purchased by JOHN STANTON, of Boston, in the interest of the Wills Valley Railroad, of which Ex-Gov. PATTON is President.

The Indiana Express Robbers—Reno Confessed his Guilt.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

RENO and ANDERSON, the express robbers, had a private conversation with the Governor while they were in jail here, at which RENO volunteered the statement that he was a party to the robbery, but that ANDERSON was not; that the latter was one of the gang, and was present at the inception of the plan which was afterward carried out.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The bodies of the RENO brothers, recently hung at New-Albany, have been delivered to their friends and taken to Seymour for interment, while that of ANDERSON, hung at the same time, has been buried by the county authorities.

Proposed Purchase of the Great Western Railroad by the New-York Central.

TORONTO, Canada, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

It is rumored here that Mr. VANDERBILT has made an offer to the Great Western Railroad Company of Canada to lease that road for ten years, with the right of purchase at the end of the lease. Should his offer be accepted, the Great Western Railroad will, to all intents and purposes, become a part of the New-York Central Railroad; and all the mechanical departments of the latter Company will be removed to Hamilton.

Bodies of Three More Victims of the Steamboat Disaster Recovered.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

Three bodies were yesterday recovered from the wreck of the steamer *United States*, near Florence, Ind. One of them is supposed to be the remains of LEWIS H. VANCE, of Madison, Ind.

The daughter of Hon. H. S. BUNDY, of Hamden, in this State, was killed yesterday by being thrown from a horse.

Defeat of the Omnibus Railroad Bill in the Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The Omnibus Railroad bill, providing for the issuance of $2,500,000 in State bonds to certain railroads, was defeated in the House to-day by a decisive majority. No other measure increasing the State indebtedness can pass.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—Considerable damage was done by fire this morning in the building No. 54 Milk-street, occupied by RICHARD B. EVERETT & Co., manufacturers of supplies for woolen and cotton mills, and by ELIJAH PRESCOTT & Co., dealers in boots and shoes. The building was owned by THOS. GODDARD, the loss on which has not yet been ascertained, but it is fully insured.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 16.—A man representing himself as R. S. MORGAN, of the firm of MORGAN & Co., of Taunton, Mass., presented himself at the First National Bank yesterday and attempted to draw a draft for $35,000 on the Union National Bank of Woonsocket, R. I. He exhibited a letter of recommendation purporting to be from H. B. CLAFLIN & Co., of New-York. The Cashier told him that he would telegraph regarding it, and thereupon Mr. MORGAN left the bank and has not been heard from since.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 16.—The dwelling of J. H. WIGHTMAN, at Newtonville, was destroyed by fire last night. The fire is supposed to have caught from flues. The loss is about $12,000, and is insured for $6,500.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—JOHN M. CLARK, recently from Providence, R. I., and connected with the house of CRANE, WARNOCK & Co., of this city, died suddenly this morning, from paralysis of the throat. The remains will be sent to Providence.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 16.—P. O. DAY, publisher, issued to-day a prospectus for a new Irish-American journal, styled *The United Irishman*. D. O'SULLIVAN, of New-York City, will be the editor. The first number will be issued on Jan. 2, 1869.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y. Dec. 16.—PETER HENION, one of the men recently arrested on a charge of committing an aggravated assault upon a little girl, to-day pleaded guilty and was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment with hard labor, the full time permitted by the law. The other HENION, who previously pleaded guilty, to-day refused to plead and will be tried.

HAYTI.

Capture of Miragoane by Salnave's Forces—The Town Burned and Pillaged—A Desperate Battle.

Private advices received in this city from Port-au-Prince, by way of Havana, contain important news from that place. On the morning of the 1st inst. the war steamer *Lahrase* arrived at Port-au-Prince from Miragoane, with the intelligence that the blockaded town of Miragoane had been taken by the forces of President SALNAVE on the 30th ult. The buildings near the fort, consisting of the Custom-house and others adjacent thereto, together with the logwood in that quarter were all burned. At noon on the 30th, when the steamer left Miragoane, the fire appeared to be lessening, while it was said the town was being pillaged. The troops of both sides, for the first time during the rebellion, fought desperately. The killed and wounded had not been ascertained.

The President was on board his other steamer, *Alexander Petiore*, near Miragoane, and intended to leave there for Jacmel, the next place of his operations, which it was said was at its extremity to hold out.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—At 12:45 P. M., yesterday, a fire occurred in M. A. MURPHY's hair manufactory, on the fourth and fifth floors of No. 560 Broadway, when a damage of $500 was occasioned. The firm is insured for $1,612 in the Baltic; $1,612 in the Mechanics' and Traders'; Continental, $2,500, and Park, $1,000.

FIRE IN WHITE-STREET.—At 11 A. M. yesterday, a fire occurred in PETER BAUBERT's bakery, No. 6 White-street, caused by the explosion of a boiler of hot sugar. A damage of $100 was caused; insured for $4,000. The boiling sugar was scattered over the proprietor and one of the workmen, both of whom sustained severe injuries.

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Dry Verzenay.

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Cabinet.
Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.—*Advertisement.*

Vermont Spring Water.

Depot, No. 417 Broome-st. SAXE & Co.—*Advertisement.*

You can buy, at a very low price, an elegant silver-plated Tea Set, Ice Pitcher Set, Coffee Urn, Tureen, or fancy articles in great variety, for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, manufactured in the best manner on their own premises, and under their special supervision, by the LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., the oldest plated warehouse in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

GOUGE's system of ventilation has been in use eight years. No success no pay. Book, with hundreds of distinguished references, free. H. A. GOUGE, No. 254 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Use the Automatic Clothes Washer and Boiler. Dispenses with labor and wear of clothes. Send stamp for circular. Depot No. 19 Cortlandt-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Coughs and Colds are often Overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronic Throat Disease. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy, giving almost invariably sure and immediate relief.

Champagne.

Received of late, a fresh supply of MOET & CHANDON'S VERZENAY AND VIN IMPERIAL, (GREEN SEAL,) of the VINTAGE 1865.

For sale with all the first-class dealers in wines in this City. ANTHONY OECHS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

All persons suffering from long-standing Catarrhal and Bronchial diseases, and have hitherto found no relief, are invited to call on Dr. DILLENBACK, at his office, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th-st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 17th and 18th of December.

Holiday Presents.

A great variety of French Embroidered and Satin Quilted Slippers, of various patterns and colors. Fine dress and double sole Boots, Shoes and Gaiters. Particular attention given to ordered work.

C. C. RICHMOND, No. 573 Broadway.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Dr. I. W. Lyon's Tooth Tablets,

FOR CLEANSING THE TEETH.

Recommended by the first dentists. Sold by all druggists.

Buy Miller's 50 Cent Hair Dye.

TRY MILLER'S 25 CENT HAIR INVIGORATOR. Sold by all Druggists. DEPOT, No. 56 Dey-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

As Dr. Wolcott has tested his remedies nearly seven years free of cost at No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York, why will you suffer when others fail to cure you?

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BRIGGS—BUCKNAM.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 16, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, EDWARD P. BRIGGS to LAURA A., daughter of Capt. George Bucknam, of this City.

CARLTON—PEARSALL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thomas Carlton, D. D., CHARLES T. CARLTON, of Elizabeth, N. J., to Miss EMMA F. PEARSALL, of Brooklyn, N. Y., eldest daughter of Treadwell Pearsall, Esq.

FISHER—REED.—On Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 1 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. M. Fuller, DANIEL M. FISHER, of New-York, to EMMA L. REED, of Darien, Conn., second daughter of Sands Reed, Esq., formerly of Darien, Conn. No cards.

GIGNOUX—GIGNOUX.—At Nice, France, on Saturday, Nov. 28, by his Grace the Right Rev. Bishop of Nice, Dr. LOUIS GIGNOUX, of Lyon, to ROSINE, daughter of C. Gignoux, Esq., of New-York, and grand-daughter of the late Charles Carisma, of New-York.

HALL—TINSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1868, by Rev. Dr. Paxton, W. W. HALL, M. D., to M. MATILDA TINSON, all of New-York City.

REED—FERGUSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 16, by Rev. Wm. Mathews, ALEXANDER B. REED to JENNIE W., youngest daughter of James Ferguson, Esq., all of this City.

SPENCER—BONNELL.—At Freehold, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Mr. Dealy, JAMES A. SPENCER, of New-York City, to ANNA LEWIS BONNELL, formerly of Plainfield, N. J.

DIED.

BARKER.—At Rye, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, MARY BARKER.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, Rye, on Thursday, Dec. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., New-Haven Railroad, at 11½ A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Rye Depot.

BENNETT.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 16, MARTIN BENNETT, aged 64 years.

Notice of funeral on Friday morning.

BURNS.—On Monday morning, Dec. 14, after a lingering illness, GERTRUDE A. BURNS.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Cassiear and Francis Hartnett, also, her son-in-law, Geo. H. Brewster, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 166 East 25th-st., without further notice.

CAMPBELL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 16, JAMES CAMPBELL, printer, aged 33 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 250 East 32d-st., on Friday, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DAVIS.—At Greenpoint, suddenly, on Monday evening, Dec. 14, JONAS P. DAVIS, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, William Horton, Leonard, near Colyer-st., on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DOUGHTY.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 13, Mrs. ELIZA S. DOUGHTY, widow of the late Edward Doughty.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will attend at the Market-st. Depot on the arrival of the 11:40 and 12 o'clock trains.

GERARD.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Charles C. Lewis, No. 152 West 47th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 16, MARY, relict of William Gerard, Esq.

Notice of funeral will be given in Friday's papers.

HENWOOD.—At Utica, N. Y., EDWARD HENWOOD, formerly of Morrisania, N. Y., aged 35 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral at St. Paul's Church, Morrisania, to-day at 2 P. M.

HORTON.—On Third Day morning, Dec. 15, ANN B. HORTON, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, corner of 15th-st. and Rutherford-place, on Fifth Day (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

IVES.—On Monday evening, Dec. 14, after a lingering illness, Mrs. HANNAH AUGUSTA, wife of Chauncey Ives, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, James M. and George H. Ives, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 112 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

MIX.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 16, WILLARD RANDOLPH, infant son of Rev. E. and S. W. Mix.

Funeral service at the residence of the parents, on Ridge-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 4 P. M.

NORTH.—At New-Britain, Conn., on Sunday, Dec. 13, MARTHA S., wife of A. W. North, aged 46 years.

SHAY.—At Wilton, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, WILLIAM SHAY, aged 59 years, 8 months and 9 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 138th-st., Wilton, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 12½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem Bridge at 12 M.

STILWELL.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 16, SARAH B. SANDS, relict of Rev. Wm. M. Stilwell, in her 82d year.

Funeral on Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Haff, Vanderbilt-av., third door from Gates-av., Brooklyn.

STARR.—At New-Canaan, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, MARY A., wife of N. W. Starr, daughter of the late B. B. Mumford, of Newport, R. I.

Funeral services at 2 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 18th inst., at New-Canaan. Her remains will be taken to Yonkers on Saturday morning, 19th inst.

THOM.—On Tuesday, Dec. 15, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Charles Sturing, Esq., Irvington, on the Hudson, JESSIE CRAWFORD, widow of the late James Thom, sculptor, of Ayrshire, Scotland, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to meet the funeral on the arrival of the train at 11½ A. M., on Friday, the 18th inst., at the 29th-st. Depot. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

☞ Scotch papers please copy.

WAKEMAN.—At St. Paul, Minn., on Tuesday, Dec. 15, HENRY J. WAKEMAN, of Southport, Conn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP. Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills will cure Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, if taken according to the directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

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To do this, the Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and the food will make good blood.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the ducts of the gall-bladder, the bile starts freely and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the Pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison which is very dangerous to use unless with great care) that will unlock the gall-bladder and start the secretions of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

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The great reason why physicians do not cure Consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicine to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night-sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. SCHENCK in his treatment does not try to stop a cough, night-sweats, chills or fever. Remove the cause and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has Consumption, of course the lungs in some way are diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, pleura adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases, what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now, the only chance is to take Dr. SCHENCK'S three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will begin to want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

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NATIONAL TRUST CO.

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No. 336 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees of this Company have declared a dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings for the past six months, payable on and after the first Monday in January next.

Transfer Books closed after 20th inst.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

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OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NO. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-house, No. 25 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, [illegible] Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, [illegible] Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room on TUESDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible]

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, the Commissioners appointed by the Charter to open books of subscription to the capital stock of the Amicable Mutual Life Insurance Company, will open the said books at the Chatham National Bank, on the 21st day of December, 1868, and keep the same open until the amount of the capital is subscribed.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
E. DWIGHT KENDALL, } Commissioners.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION IS MADE TO THE JUNCTION AND BREAKWATER RAILROAD COMPANY, OF DELAWARE, for the renewal of Certificate No. —, for twenty-five shares of said Company.

REBECCA C. [illegible]

New-York, Dec. 15, 1868.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed from Dec. 31, 1868, 3 P. M., to Jan. 11, 1869, 10 A. M., for the purposes set forth in circular dated Nov. 28, 1868, issued by the Company to their stockholders. By order of the Directors.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Ass't Secretary.

$10,000—TREASURER OR PRESIDENT wanted for a manufacturing establishment; great talent and references required, and deposit of above amount, with personal security, will secure a liberal salary. Address, for two days, GINBER, No. 6 Dey-st.

FINANCIAL.

COMPAGNIE UNIVERSELLE DU CANAL MARITIME DE PUBLICATION OF NON-PAID UP SHARES.—Notice.—The shareholders who have not yet paid up on all their shares the full amount, are hereby informed that in consequence of the approaching completion of the Canal, the Board of Directors have decided that the unpaid balance of the shares behind-hand, of which numbers follow, will be sold at the Bourse, in Paris, in a period of two months from the present date, and this at their risks and perils, if before that time they have not paid up on the said shares:

222—412 a 413—504 a 550—652—685 a 940—1,220 a 1,225—1,314 a 1,315—1,683 a 1,679—1,738 a 1,739—[illegible]—2,415 a 2,419—2,686 a 2,691—2,853 a 2,872—[illegible]—4,321 a 4,322—4,690 a 4,691—[illegible]—7,947—8,122—8,199 a 8,200—8,841—[illegible]—9,095 a 9,096—9,339—[illegible]—10,162—10,543 a 10,552—10,663—10,708 a 10,717—11,092 a [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] —51,755—51,941 a 51,951—51,997 a 52,005—52,041—52,235—52,384 a 52,386—52,419—52,410 a 52,411—52,624—52,832 a 52,834 a 52,625—52,649 a 52,651—52,800—52,821 a 52,824—53,413—53,449—53,474 a —53,138—53,226—53,229—54,300—53,334—53,335—53,730 [illegible] 54,638—55,027—55,259—55,530—55,525—55,726 a 55,730—55,763 [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

611—161,680 a 161,682—161,715 a 161,718—161,735 a 161,744—[illegible]—170,072 a 170,073—170,159—170,160 a 170,164—170,284—170,315 [illegible] —171,271 a 171,272—171,306—171,425 a 171,454—171,654 a [illegible] 171,974 a 171,975—172,021—172,171 a 172,180—172,576 [illegible]

[illegible] —217,301—217,551 [illegible] —219,100 a 219,107—219,302—219,308 [illegible]—219,634 a 219,637 [illegible]—226,109 a 226,113 [illegible] a 300,098—300,196 [illegible]—300,996—300,998 [illegible] a 301,618—301,681

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	109¾		5-20 Coupon, '67	110½	110⅝
Coupon, 1881	114⅜	114⅝	5-20 Coupon, '68	110½	110⅝
5-20 Regis., 1862	106½	106½	10-40 Registered	102⅞	103
5-20 Coupon, '62	110⅝	110⅝	10-40 Coupon	105⅛	105¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	107⅞	107⅞	Gold	135¼	135⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	107⅞	107⅞	U. S. Cur. Pac	99½	99⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	110½	110⅝			

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INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, INDIANA

PREFERRED AND DEFERRED STOCK BOUGHT.
SISTARE, 24 NASSAU-ST.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., DUE JANUARY 1, 1869, Will be paid on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, At the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York. Schedules with twenty or more coupons, will now be received for examination, and gold checks for the same will be delivered Dec. 30th.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

Dec. 15, 1868.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NO. 26.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of two per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, from the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., payable at the office of the Treasurer, on and after Jan. 20, 1869, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the books of the Company at the close of business, on the 21st December inst.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 21st inst., and opened on the morning of the 21st January prox.

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months, and one per cent. for three months, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1868.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1868. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 26th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 5th day of December next.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December next, and reöpened on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Dec. 15, 1868. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 20) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1868, and semi-annual interest of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Monday, the 19th day of January, 1869, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg. The transfer books will close on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen TUESDAY, the 20th of January, 1869, at 10 A. M.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1868. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF (4½) Per Cent.—free from United States Government tax—will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 19th December instant, and reopened on the morning of Monday, 4th January, 1869.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 14, 1868. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the Company, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 17, 1868, to Jan. 5, 1869, both inclusive.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

DENTISTRY.

A!!!—DR. G. H. RICH, NO. 43 EAST 9th-st., near Broadway, will perform all operations pertaining to the practice of dental surgery in a superior manner and on reasonable terms.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 16th and 17th December, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the LEEDS' ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st., a private collection of fine Oil Paintings, the property of a gentleman now abroad, comprising the works of a number of our eminent and favorite artists; also high-class pictures by celebrated European artists, including two important works, painted to order for the present owner, by

REGIS GIGNOUX,
THE FIRST SNOW,
A FINE LARGE LANDSCAPE BY
D. HUNTINGTON, N. A.

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Geo. Innese,
W. F. DeHaas,
Meyer Von Bremen,
Armfield,
J. Noel,
H. Schaep,
O. Van Thoren,
C. P. Cranch,
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W. M. Brown,
G. H. McCord,
R. A. Blakelock,
Bradford,
Doughty,
W. M. Oddie,
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Mertz,
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Schedges,
H. Severy,
D. Cal,
Kneil,
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and other favorite artists of celebrity. The Pictures will be on exhibition, free, on and from THURSDAY, 10th inst., until evening of sale, with catalogues.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY OF ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY, STERLING AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, &c. BY ORDER OF J. FORNACHON, ASSIGNEE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock, and every day following until the entire stock is disposed of, at No. 266 Pearl-st., and Nos. 34, 36 and 38 Fulton-st., under the United States Hotel, the entire stock together with the fixtures, contained in the above store, by order of Assignee, in which stock will be found:

ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY—Consisting of cluster and single stone diamond rings, brooches, ear-rings, scarf pins, &c. Also, coral, full and half sets; gents' seal rings, beautiful cut cameos, sleeve buttons, studs, scarf pins, gold and silver watches, made by the most celebrated makers; gold guard and vest chains, ladies' gold watches, enameled and set with diamonds.

ELEGANT STERLING SILVER AND PLATED WARE—Consisting in part of tea and tete-a-tete sets; solid silver-handle dinner, dessert and tea knives, forks, spoons, pickle forks, silver ladles, silver tobacco and snuff-boxes, fruit knives, various sized salvers, ice-pitchers, &c.

CUTLERY—Comprising the finest description, consisting of dinner, dessert and tea knives, cheese scoops, carvers and steels, and other articles in the cutlery line.

Also, all the fixtures of said establishment, consisting of two large jewelers' safes, silver-plated French plate glass, show-cases, scales and weights, counters, &c. Also, the lease, expiring on the first of May, 1870, which will be sold on the last day of the sale.

The stock is all in good condition, very extensive, and will be sold without reserve. By order of

J. FORNACHON, Assignee.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.—GREAT SALE OF HOLIDAY GOODS. HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on Wednesday and Thursday, 16th and 17th of December, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st., the entire stock of "LA PETITE MAISON DE MERVEILLE," removed for convenience of sale, consisting of DOLLS, DRESSED AND UNDRESSED, TOYS, GAMES, GILT AND BLACK WALNUT FRAMES, FRENCH PASSE PARTOUTS, BRACKETS, BASKETS, CUTLERY, FLAGS, LANTERNS, GLASS CASES, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., to be sold without reserve.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL SALEROOMS AND ART GALLERIES.—FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at 7 o'clock, a valuable private library, comprising a choice selection of books in various departments of literature. Also a number of scarce French works. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

SUPERB BOOKS.

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, AT 7 O'CLOCK.

The most superb and choice collection of books ever offered for sale by auction in this City, specially adapted for holiday gifts, and embracing the choicest modern literature, illustrated and standard works; the popular authors of the day; the various editions in costly bindings, among them may be mentioned: Musée Royal, 2 vols. folio, red morocco; Finden's Royal Gallery of British Art, proofs, folio, full morocco; The Queen's Bible, (a most superb book,) 2 vols. folio, full Turkey morocco, published at $750; Waring's Masterpieces of Art, 3 vols. folio, full morocco, gilt; Hogarth's Works, folio, half morocco, gilt; Irving's Works, 28 vols. large paper, elegantly bound in full Turkey morocco, by Matthews. Waverley Novels, Abbotsford Edition, 12 vols. full calf, gilt; Doré's Illustrated Bible, 2 vols. folio; Dresden, Munich, Vienna and Berlin Galleries, full extra morocco; Dusseldorf Gallery, folio, morocco, gilt; Cooper's Vignettes, 4to, elegantly bound in morocco; Finden's Beauties of Moore, 4to, full morocco; Selected Pictures of British Artists, 2 vols. folio, morocco, published at $750; Waverley Novels, 25 vols. 8vo, full red morocco, gilt edges; Clans of Scotland, colored plates, folio, half red morocco; Strutt's Regal Antiquities, colored plates, 4to, half morocco; Nicholas' Orders of Knighthood, colored plates, 4 vols. 4to, half morocco; Doré's Illustrated Works; Irving's Works, 20 vols., bound in full morocco; Matthews, large paper edition, now very scarce, Irving's Works, 28 vols.; Sunnyside Edition, full levant morocco; also, the Works of Dickens, Longfellow, Hawthorne, Tennyson, De Quincey, Mrs. Jameson, Emerson, Whittier, Lowell, Bayard Taylor, Gail Hamilton, Dana, Hallam, Disraeli, Simms, Poe, Lamb, &c., all in fine and costly bindings. New and fresh stock.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition, day and evening.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, DEC. 17, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, The valuable ROLLING MILL, REAL ESTATE, MACHINERY, &c., situated ON GRAND-ST., NEAR THE TOLL-GATE, CITY OF BERGEN.

The mill lot is 120 feet on the Plank road, and 130 feet on the Morris and Essex Canal, and about 200 feet deep, on which is erected a mill-house 70x115 feet; containing two heating furnaces and puddling furnace, over each of which there is a boiler 54 inches in diameter, 30 feet long, with two 18-inch flues, which are supplied by Worthington's Steam Pump; one pair boiler plate rolls, driven by large engine, 24-inch cylinder and five feet stroke.

Also one steam hammer—Nesmyth's Patent; also a range of shafting to drive the blower; scrap shears, grind-stone, &c., &c.

On the same lot is erected a tenement house, for the accommodation of workmen; also a stable, office and charcoal house.

Terms and conditions on the day of sale.

For particulars apply to the Auctioneer,
No. 69 MONTGOMERY-ST., Jersey City.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE TRADE SALE OF NEW CARriages and sleighs of the finest City and other makers, to be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, at the Armory, in 14th-st., near 6th-av., commencing THIS DAY, Dec. 17, at 9½ o'clock A. M., each day, and continuing until 12 o'clock, and recommencing every evening at 7½ o'clock, until the stock is disposed of.

The sale will comprise about 200 vehicles.

CLARENCES,
COACHES,
DOG CARTS,
COUPES,
SLEIGHS.
LANDAUS,
PHAETONS,
BAROUCHES,
WAGONS,

They will be on exhibition on MONDAY, 14th, and TUESDAY, 15th inst., DAY and EVENING.

The above is the first and largest sale of first-class carriages ever sold in this City, and the attention of all purchasers is respectfully requested. Sale absolute.

AUCTION SALE.

By A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 7½ o'clock,
AT THE
AMERICAN CHROMO GALLERY,
No. 639 Broadway,

A fine collection of American and foreign Chromos, tastefully framed in gold and walnut frames. Among them will be found excellent chromos after paintings by the following eminent artists: Bierstadt, Eastman Johnson, J. G. Brown, W. M. Brown, Bouguereau, Beecher, Jerome Thompson, A. F. Tait and others. This sale offers an excellent opportunity to secure elegant Holiday Gifts.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD furniture, three rosewood pianos, twelve setts or pairs of really elegant satin damask tablets and curtains, lined with silk and interlined with Canton flannel, rich trimmings, &c.; also forty or fifty carpets, eight or ten parlor suites solid rosewood and black walnut furniture, French plate mirrors, silver and silver-plated ware, French clocks, beds, mattresses, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, the entire furniture of a family giving up housekeeping. It will embrace all the above-named goods and many others not enumerated.

N. B.—The curtains, pianos and carpets will be sold about 1 or 2 P. M.

H. D. MINER & BARKER, Auctioneers, 845 Broadway.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY SALE OF PICTURES.—The pictures and models in terra-cotta, contributed by the members of the Artists' Fund Society, comprising upwards of eighty pictures, &c., produced by the Artists' members within the last year, and being of a size suitable for parlors and galleries, will be sold at public auction by H. D. MINER, Esq., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock. Catalogues can be obtained at the gallery, No. 845 Broadway, where the pictures are now on exhibition free.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, DEC. 18, AT 10 A. M., AT THE CENtral Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn, regular weekly sale. A general assortment of household furniture, mattresses, fancy goods, china, plated ware, velvet and other carpets, stoves. Also, a double set of silver-plated harness, robes, blankets, mink and other furs, sewing-machines. Also, 200 dressed and 333 undressed nutria skins, 75 sets mink and other furs.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 17, 1868, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. By order of the executors and others. Suitable for investments. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BANKrupt property, belonging to the New-York Kerosene Oil Company, to be sold at the manufactory of said Company on Newtown Creek, near Greenpoint-av., in the town of Newtown, L. I., on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock A. M., by JAS. COLE'S SON. By order of CHAS. JONES, Esq., assignee. Catalogues at sale.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT THE ARTIST salesroom, No. 80 Nassau-st., some choice oil paintings, by eminent American and foreign artists. In this day's sale will be offered some highly finished pictures, by J. M. Culverhouse, and many authors of equal eminence.

GEORGE COOKE, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE CONTINUED.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., including some of the finest clocks, bronzes, Parians, &c. Also, silver-plated ware and table cutlery in variety. By order J. C. Barton, Esq., assignee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EAST NEWARK LOTS.—THE ADJOURNED sale of the "Ogden tract" will be concluded at the Exchange Salesroom, New-York, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

PERSONAL.

TO THE SURVIVORS OF THE AMERICA in the late Ohio disaster.—Any information concerning Mr. CONDY RAQUET (Raggy) who came from Texas, occupying state-rooms Nos. 20 and 29 on board the ill-fated steamer AMERICA, who were lost on the night of Dec. 4, will be most gratefully received by the family. Address L. M. THORN, No. 198 Broadway, New-York.

Western papers please copy.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD FOR RETURNING A pet mocking-bird to No. 222 5th-av. Bird escaped Tuesday, Dec. 15, about 11 o'clock.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHRISTOPHER O'DONNELL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 27 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Dec. 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AUSTIN A. FULLER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Dec. 16, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL S. WANDELL, bankrupt.—No. 1,830.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel S. Wandell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of January, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of December, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d17-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CAROLINE MARKS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Caroline Marks, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all her debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of December, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of December, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d17-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE H. WOOSTER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George H. Wooster, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of January, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of December, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d17-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BURROUGHS, Jr., bankrupt.—No. 1,635.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Burroughs, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of January, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, of said Court, a Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, (Rooms Nos. 3 and 4,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of December, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d17-1aw3wTh*

THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES BUXBAUM and ISAAC BUXBAUM, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 11th August, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d17-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW WESSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, in said district, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1868.—To the creditors of Andrew Wesson: Take notice that a petition has been filed in said court, by Andrew Wesson, of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 7 Beekman-street (corner Nassau), in the City of New-York, in said district, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and the said bankrupt discharged from his debts accordingly.

GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk of the District Court for said District.

ISAAC L. MILLER, Attorney for petitioner, No. 193 Broadway, New-York City.

d10-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACQUES GOLDSMITH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jacques Goldsmith, of New-York City, in the State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d3-1aw3wTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS KRONFELD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Marcus Kronfeld, of New-York City, New-York State, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P.M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d3-1aw3wTh

NO. 1,405.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JEREMIAH KLECKNER and CHARLES KLECKNER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jeremiah Kleckner, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, and Charles Kleckner, of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, who have been adjudged bankrupts, the said Jeremiah Kleckner upon his own petition, and the said Charles Kleckner by the petition of the said Jeremiah Kleckner, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, this 9th day of December, 1868.

HARRY E. EASTMAN, Assignee,
No. 161 Broadway.

d10-1aw3wTh*

NO. 1,878.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern district of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY D. OLIPHANT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry D. Oliphant, of the town of East Orange, County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of December, 1868.

RUFUS K. McHARG, Assignee.

d10-1aw3wTh*

NO. 1,856.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. LEGGETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frederick W. Leggett, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of November, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

d10-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM FLORENCE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Florence, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

d3-1aw3wTh*

NO. 868.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL ROTHSCHILD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel Rothschild, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and the State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, N. Y. City.

d17-1aw3wTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD BEHREND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 21st November, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d17-1aw3wTh*

CITY REAL ESTATE.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE AT AUCTION.

FIFTY PARCELS OF LAND,

CONTAINING ABOUT

250 LOTS,

PART OF THE MORRIS ESTATE.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction, TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1868, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 M., by order of the Trustee,

50 PARCELS OF LAND,

Containing about 250 lots, situated on Central-av., near 171st-st., and three miles south of Kingsbridge. This tract of land forms part of the Morris Estate, and has been in the possession of the Morris family for nearly 200 YEARS!

ITS ADVANTAGES OF SITUATION CANNOT BE OVERSTATED.

It is now proposed to place this section of Westchester County under the direction of the Central Park Commissioners, and the advantages to grow out of that circumstance are incalculable, as the Central-av. Grand Boulevard will run through the property. The communication with the lower portion of New-York City is by means of railroads now in operation, which makes these lots as desirable and convenient as Murray Hill is at the present time.

For maps, diagrams, and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

The Great Sale

OF THE

MORRIS PROPERTY,

JOINING ARCULARIUS HOTEL, CENTRAL-AV.,

DEC. 22, 1868.

PAMPHLETS AND MAPS SHOWING ALL THE ROADS AND AVENUES FROM THE CITY HALL, AT THE OFFICE OF

JAS. M. MILLER,

NO. 28 PINE-ST.

THIS SALE IS EMINENTLY WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF ALL WHO DESIRE TO MAKE A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT. THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN A SECTION THAT CANNOT FAIL TO QUADRUPLE ITS VALUE IN A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS IN MENLO PARK FROM $200 TO $300, 50 BY 100 FEET.

TERMS, $20 DOWN, $10 PER MONTH UNTIL PAID FOR.

A very desirable class of people have already purchased. Books will soon close at present prices and terms. Warrantee deeds will be given to those who desire to pay in full.

All particulars may be obtained at the office of the Association,

NO. 4 WALL-ST.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 6 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.—THE THREE STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 305 West 50th-st., in the best of order, and immediate possession. Apply at No. 323 West 50th-st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $500 and under; SIX PER CENT. on sums of over $500, which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 18th January.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. Deposits of one dollar received.

INTEREST COMMENCES JAN. 1.

The usual DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20; or, if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from the 1st the same as a deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869. Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary.

Nov. 1, 1868.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st., N. Y. SIX PER CENT. interest paid, free of Government tax, on all sums from 5 to 5,000 dollars. Open every day from 10 to 3, and in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,647,635 68.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 14, 1868.—Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869. An extra interest will also be paid at the same time of one-half of the above rates. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly. The bank will be open daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. [illegible] Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges [illegible]

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1869—EVERY VARIETY—Also daily journals, from 25 cents to $5; expense books, blank books and stationery, all kinds; fine writing desks, portfolios, pocket-books, albums, &c. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, 45 Maiden-lane.

HOUSES UP-TOWN.

WE ARE OFFERING FOR SALE a large number of very DESIRABLE HOUSES, well situated and very reasonable, ranging in price from $10,000 to $100,000, all worthy the IMMEDIATE ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS.

WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st., Union-square.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.

For sale, on Broadway, near Chambers-st., store, with rear entrance; early possession. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY A. JOUNBAY, NO. 11 Pine-st.:

West 52d-st., 4-story h. s. b. s., bt. 5th and 6th avs.	$36,000
West 21st-st., 4-story h. s. b. s., bt. 5th and 6th avs.	32,500
West 54th-st., 3-story, h. s. b. s	16,600
West 13th-st., 3-story h. s. bk.	10,500
Harlem, 3-story h. s. b. s	11,500

FOR SALE—IN WARREN-ST., NEAR BROADway, two first-class white marble five-story stores, 50 feet front, with possession 1st of February, if desired. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway, opposite Dey-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF FIFTY-SIX LOTS ON high ground at Carmansville, 143d-st., with large and very costly improvements; $450,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, premises No. 62 Hudson-st., and No. 10 Worth-st., 24x75 and 26x80; these lots connect, forming an L. Terms easy. Address WM. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall-st.

EIGHT LOTS, BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED, on Morning Side Park. Apply to BELL BRO., No. 25 Union-square, or to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING, Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times Office.*

TO LET.

DOUBLE CORNER STORE NEAR BROADWAY, ON CANAL AND ELM STS., 130 FEET THROUGH TO WALKER-ST., AND OPPOSITE THAT FAVORITE RESORT OF MERCHANTS—EARLE'S HOTEL. ADFRONTAGE, 45 OR 68 FEET, AS DESIRED. ADMIRABLY PLACED FOR JOBBERS. LOFTS OCCUPIED BY H. J. CIPPERLY & CO. APPLY TO A. W. BOYCE, NO. 248 CANAL-ST., OR GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, NO. 340 BROADWAY.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 23 East 21st-st.

Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information, see circular. Address as above.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.

The 122d Quarter of the Institution, (the 6th of the College,) will begin on Wednesday, Nov. 25.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Four vacancies after the Holidays.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR Business.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping, or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York. Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Danbury, Conn.; Winter term commences Jan. 4, 1869; ends last of June.

C. M. WHITE, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For laying crosswalks across James-street from number sixty-one to sixty-two.

2d. For laying crosswalks from the southeast to the northeast corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue.

3d. For paving with trap-blocks the carriage-way of Fifty-seventh-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.

4th. For flagging sidewalks of Sixth-avenue, west side, from Forty-sixth to Fifty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

1st. Both sides of James-street, from Madison to Oak-street.

2d. Both sides of Fifth-street, from First-avenue to a point half way to Avenue A; also, the east side of First-avenue, from Fifth-street to a point distant half the block, north and south.

3d. Both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A, to the extent of half the block either way on said avenue.

4th. The west side of Sixth-avenue, from Forty-Eighth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKETT, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 9, 1868.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 15, 1868. }

To TAX-PAYERS:

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes, to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1869. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from Oct. 1, 1868, to day of payment, will be added.

On the 18th day of January prox. warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Committee on Street Openings of the Board of Aldermen will meet in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, Room No. 8, City Hall, on Monday, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of hearing any objections of the property-owners affected by the extension of Park-place, by widening Robinson-st., from College-place to West-st.

HUGH O'BRIEN,
JOHN McQUADE,
TERENCE FARLEY,
Committee of Board of Aldermen.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY BURGY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. H. BURGY & CO., No. 67 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 25, 1868.

HENRY C. BURGY,
VICTOR DE LAUNAY, } Executors.

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BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868. }

THE COMMITTEE ON ANNUAL TAXES will meet THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 17th and 18th inst., at 9½ A. M. All parties interested will please attend. By order of the Chairman.

JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk of Board.

NOTICE TO DROVERS AND BUTCHERS.—The order of Quarantine for inspection of cattle arriving in the City and County of New-York is hereby suspended. No permits will be issued after Thursday, Dec. 17, 1868.

By order of State Cattle Commission.

NORMAU MORRIS, Assistant Commissioner.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE......Duchesne......SATURDAY, Dec. 12
EUROPE......Lemarie......SATURDAY, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT......Bocande......SATURDAY, Jan. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge. American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23
AUSTRALASIAN leaves......WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30
RUSSIA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHINA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13
CUBA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20
JAVA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:

Cabin......$130
Second cabin......80
Cabin passage to Paris......145

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALESTINE......Dec. 17 | TARIFA......Dec. 31
PALMYRA......Dec. 24 | SIBERIA......Jan. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin......$80 Gold.
Steerage......30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates. For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green. For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. FOR LIVERPOOL. From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS,

MANHATTAN......2,866 tons......Dec. 23, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA......2,866 tons......Jan. 6.
COLORADO......3,015 tons......Jan. 20.
NEBRASKA......3,392 tons......Jan. 27.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $35 currency. Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st. For steerage passage of WILLIAMS & GUION, No. [illegible] Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY. THE ANCHOR LINE. Favorite Clyde-built Steamers are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

BRITANNIA......Dec. 19 | COLUMBIA......Jan. 9
UNITED KINGDOM......Dec. 26 | IOWA......Jan. 16
EUROPA......Jan. 2 | CALEDONIA......Jan. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland. For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NOTICE. The steamship CITY OF PARIS will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at 10 A. M. on SATURDAY, Dec. 19. Passengers will require to be on board one hour before sailing. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS......SATURDAY, Dec. 19
CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY, Dec. 26
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)......TUESDAY, Dec. 29

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA. THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports. A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika. For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE. THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Will leave SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River. Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Cabin.

Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, FOUR TIMES A MONTH On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous. One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free. Dec. 24—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNOR, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON. Steamer leaving Jan. 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Feb. 4, 1869, for China and Japan. For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT. Freight taken as low as by any other line. The favorite steamship TYBEE, BARSTOW, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

FOR MOBILE. VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE. The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamer FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line. Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports. For freight or passage apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT. The well-known side-wheel steamship DE SOTO, W. B. EATON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. Through rates and bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River. For freight apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE. Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA......KEMBLE......SATURDAY, Dec. 19
GEO. CROMWELL......VAILL......SATURDAY, Dec. 26

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 11, 1868.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS AND ALL OTHERS CONCERNED.—Under recent instructions from the Treasury Department, hereafter all merchandise required to be corded and sealed for shipment to the Pacific Ports via the Isthmus of Panama, under the Department regulations of Sept. 1, 1866, must be "corded and sealed" on the DOCK OF THE RECEIVING VESSEL, and under the immediate supervision of the Deputy Collector of the Twelfth Division, and the Inspectors of that Division. Parties desiring their merchandise corded and sealed in conformity to said regulations, will so direct, in writing, to said Deputy Collector when the packages are delivered on the Dock, or the same will be manifested as not corded and sealed, and will be sent to the Public Store at the port of destination, as provided in the regulations above referred to. Information on this subject can be obtained at my office, over People's Bank, corner Canal and Thompson sts. L. B. GRIGSBY, Deputy Collector.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Dec. 17.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 24.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Dec. 31.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY. BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE. OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. Cabin passage $20.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st. The steamship VIRGO will sail on the following THURSDAY.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship GRANADA, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River. Freight received until WEDNESDAY, 4 P. M. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE. Fare always as low as by any other line. The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M. Arriving ahead of all other lines. Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER, BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET. Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line. One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours. R. LITTLEFIELD, Agent, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

BRISTOL LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE. On and after THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1868, the steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE will be withdrawn and the line discontinued until on or about the 1st of April, 1869. M. R. SIMONS, Agent. JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,650,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,500 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869. Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c., &c. All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La. The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory. JAMES A. RAYNOR, President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co. Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO CONTRACTORS. Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of December, 1868, and until 3 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the removal of rock, and grading of school site, on the south side of East 57th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

H. HUNTINGTON LEE,
CHARLES H. LYONS,
T. McMANUS,
PETER EWALD,
JAMES R. DAVIES,
Board of Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Bergen until MONDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing and laying water-pipes, stop-cocks and fire-hydrants in the following streets and avenues of said city, viz.: In Bergenwood-av., from Newark-av. to and through Bergen-av. to Myrtle-av.; in Palisade-av., from Bergen-av. to and through Communipaw-av. to New-York Bay; in West Grand-st., from Palisade-av. to and through Ocean-st. to Myrtle-av.; in Monticello-av., from Bergen-av. to the Newark plank road; in Washington-av., from Palisade-av. to Monticello-av.; in Bramhall-av., from Bergen-av. to the Jersey City and Bergen Point plank road, embracing the following materials:

About 1,700 linear feet of 24-inch pipe.
About 15,840 linear feet of 16-inch pipe.
About 2,150 linear feet of 12-inch pipe.
About 3,264 linear feet of 10-inch pipe.
About 3,278 linear feet of 8-inch pipe.
About 7,275 linear feet of 6-inch pipe.
About 1,240 linear feet of 4-inch pipe.
1 24-inch stop-cock.
12 16-inch stop-cocks.
1 12-inch stop-cock.
2 10-inch stop-cocks.
3 8-inch stop-cocks.
9 6-inch stop-cocks.
84 hydrants.

Bids are solicited both for cement-lined and cast-iron pipe to the full amount of estimate. Specifications, &c., can be obtained at the office of J. W. SOPER, Engineer for the Board, who will furnish all information required.

E. B. WAKEMAN,
WM. BUMSTED,
M. NATHAN,
JOHN HALLADAY, } Water Commissioners.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of December, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new school-house on the site at present occupied by Grammar School No. 34, on the north side of Broome-st., near Willett-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WILLIAM H. TRACY,
JAMES H. IRWIN, M. D.,
FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
FREDERICK GERMANN,
JOSEPH H. TOOKER,
Board of Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.

Dated Dec. 16, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, and until 2 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the furniture for Grammar School No. 36, on 9th-st., near Avenue C. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

HIRAM WISNER,
EDWARD MOHLING,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
ARMOUR C. ANDERSON,
HARVEY C. CALKIN,
Board of Trustees Eleventh Ward.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, and until one o'clock P. M. on said day, for the furniture of the new Primary School on East 32d-st., near 3d-av. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

M. A. GEREGAN,
JNO. STEPHENSON,
Board of Trustees, Twenty-first Ward.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 3, 1868.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 21st instant for supplying Ship Chandlery to the Revenue Cutters on this station, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869. All proposals are received subject to rejection, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury. Schedules of the articles required, with all necessary information in regard to proposals, may be obtained at the Revenue Cutter Office, Custom-house. HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY. A great variety of iron and wood working machinery, cold rolled shafting, band saws, and railway supplies on hand at the warerooms of the NEW-YORK MACHINERY DEPOT. Address G. & C. PLACE, Nos. 126 and 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 22 WEST 22D-ST., NEAR COLE[illegible] House.—Pleasant rooms for gentlemen and [illegible], with superior table. Also two seats at the table [illegible] rooms, in a private family; unquestionable references required.

WANTED—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A well-furnished second floor, with good board, in a private family in Harlem, for three adults and two small children. Address, with terms, &c., J. M. BOYD, No. 886 Broadway.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—A nicely furnished room, suitable for gentleman and wife; also, a room for single gentleman to let with first-class board.

NO. 53 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—Handsome furnished rooms, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a few day boarders.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely-furnished front room on third floor, without board, $3 per week; with breakfast, $6. Address B. Box No. 157 Times Office.

TWO FAMILIES CAN FIND MOST DESIRABLE rooms, with board, in the first-class house No. 117 East 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Also, one pleasant front hall-room.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House.—Superior suites of rooms, with private table, if desired; also, single rooms, with board, in the first-class house No. 18 5th-av.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—THE SECOND floor, three rooms deep, furnished, with every convenience, to let, with board; also a single room in fourth story. Apply after 2 o'clock.

THREE COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, either singly or together, on moderate terms to respectable parties. No. 101 West 22d-st.

NO. 317 WEST 23D-ST., A FEW DOORS from Pike's Opera House.—Handsomely furnished rooms to rent, with board; also, small rooms; moderate terms.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, BREAKFAST, tea, and two furnished bedrooms—one with a fire, for two gentlemen, south of 18th-st. Address C, Box 1,957 Post Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TWO ROOMS ADjoining, on the second floor; hot and cold water, gas, bath and fire; will accommodate four persons. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 37 EAST 14TH-ST.—(NEW NO. 113.)—Two suites of rooms to let, with board, on second floor; private table, if desired; house first-class; references exchanged.

BOARDERS WANTED.—SIX OR EIGHT gentlemen can find a comfortable home, with board and washing included, for $5 per week, at Mr. HOGAN'S, No. 299 Monroe-st.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST.—PARLOR AND bedroom and room on the second floor to let, with board.

EAST 35TH-ST.—BACK PARLOR AND BEDroom, with reception room, to let, with board. Address W. F., No. 20 Cliff-st.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom, and two large rooms to let, with or without private table. References required.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENTS' ROOM without board; private house; warm air, gas. Address PERMANCE, Brooklyn Post Office.

NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST.—TO LET, TO ONE or two single gentlemen, a large nicely furnished front room, with bedroom adjoining, if desired.

A STUDENT DESIRES A SMALL, NEATLY-furnished room, for which $2 per week will be paid. Address THOMPSON, Box No. 123 Times Office.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297, BETWEEN 30TH AND 31st sts.—A handsome suite of parlors in a first-class private house, with private table; references required.

NO. 107 17TH-ST., THIRD DOOR EAST of Union-square.—The second floor handsomely furnished, to let, with board; references exchanged.

PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOMS ADjoining, also single rooms, with or without board, at No. 54 West 29th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET furnished rooms on second floor, with or without board, to gentlemen. Apply at No. 61 West 24th-st.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs. Furnished rooms to let, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 201 WEST 14TH-ST.—A FAMILY OR a few gentlemen can be accommodated with fine rooms and first-class board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board, for two gentlemen, on reasonable terms; no other boarders kept. No. 214 West 19th-st.

ON 34TH-ST., A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH board, desirable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. W. C. B., No. 103 Liberty-st.

BOARD—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OF adults; house, furniture and neighborhood first-class. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 61 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE on second and third floors; also single, with board.

TO LET—NO. 73 5TH-AV.—SINGLE BEDROOMS, suitable for gentlemen, with or without board.

ELEGANT ROOMS TO LET—WITH board; private table if desired; at 18 West 25th-st.

AT NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST., TWO DESIRABLE rooms to let, furnished, without board.

SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, ON first, second and fourth floors, at No. 52 University-place.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini. Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time. For further information apply at the General Office of the Company, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, where through tickets can be purchased. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF L. I. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after December 1, 1868, the trains will run as follows:

8:30 A. M. from Roosevelt-st. Ferry, Mail and Accommodation, for Sayville and Way Stations.
3:15 P. M., Express for Jamaica, Pearsall's Corners, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east to Sayville except Westwood.
4:15 P. M., Mail and Accommodation to Islip and all stations.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation to Jamaica.

TRAINS FOR NEW-YORK

Leave Islip 6:30 A. M., Mail and Accommodation.
Leave Sayville 7:28 A. M., Express.
Leave Sayville 12:50 P. M., Mail and Accommodation.

TRAINS FROM JAMAICA—7:20, 8:35, 9:20 A. M. and 3:19 P. M. Passengers for Bay Port, Blue Point, Patchogue and Belleport will take 8:30 A. M. and 3:15 P.M. ROBT. WHITE, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION. Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freights taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch. Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P.M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:15 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, and depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey. Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

VELOCIPEDES. The [illegible] of the two-wheeled velocipedes, the best in use. [illegible] & MONOD, No. 9 William-st., New-York.

A.—SLEIGHS, VELOCIPEDES, CARriages, all styles, at great bargains. One hundred and fifty sleighs. One thousand straps, bells. Several second-hand carriages. For sale cheap at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A FINE TURNOUT, CONSISTing of a span of black horses, 6 years old; a fine carriage, City make; harness, blankets, and all in good condition; can be bought at a bargain. Inquire of Mr. WISE, No. 116 West 26th-st.

A HORSE, TOP GROCERY-WAGON and harness for sale, cheap. Inquire at No. 116 Columbia-st., New-York City. Mr. CLARK.

FOR SALE—ONE BLACK MARE, 16 HANDS, 7 years, sound, kind, fit for cart or truck; one bay horse, 7 years, fit for cart or express, at 413 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW ONE-HORSE truck, built by one of the best makers in the City. Inquire at No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT the Public Pound, 80th-st. and Madison-av., a large bay horse, on Dec. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOUR HORSES WINTERED NEAR City at $10 per month; good stable and attendance. Apply at No. 87 Pearl-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as first-class waitress; willing to make herself useful in any kind of work; the other as first-class seamstress; willing to assist in care of children; first-class City reference. Call at No. 438 West 34th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 19th-st., in the front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO LIGHT washing and chamberwork by a respectable girl, who has lived many years in a genteel family, and can give from them the best recommendations. Address ELIZA, No. 50 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook and laundress; is an excellent cook and baker; understands fine washing and ironing, and fluting; best City reference. Call at No. 6 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation; is a thoroughly experienced cook, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; makes pastry, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing. Call in the fancy store, No. 517 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as cook in a first-class private family; City preferred; no washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., rear house.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young girls, sisters, in a respectable private family—one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; first-class City reference. Call at No. 156 East 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EFFICIENT, trustworthy girl, to do general housework; is respectable, economizing and neat, and highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH COOK, WITH three years' City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; is an excellent baker; makes pastry, all kinds of desserts and fancy dishes; does the coarse washing; wages $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; fourteen and five years' references; understands her business in all its branches; is honest, sober and industrious; none need apply but those wanting a first-class cook. Apply at No. 209 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class cook, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; willing and obliging; the best of reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., in rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, in any capacity, where he can earn a living; willing to work and make himself generally useful; can give good reference. Address E. G., Box No. 141 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; is sober, honest and industrious; is a good driver and an excellent groom; the very highest City reference given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman; is an elegant cook and baker; will assist in the washing; will go to a boarding-house; City or country; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT man and wife; the man as gardener or coachman; understands green-houses and grapery; the wife as cook; good references from last employer. Address for two days, J. H., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WAITRESS and chambermaid in a private family or boarding-house; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; or as nurse and to wait on a lady and child; wages $10; good City reference. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as seamstress; most excellent seamstress; has the best City reference, and will assist with chamberwork if required; City or country. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress or nurse, or to do light housework; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 320 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 311 West 44th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERmaid, a situation in a gentleman's family; is capable of taking charge of the linen, if desired; has 6 years City reference. Can be seen at No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 109 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 333 East 33th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 342 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO UNderstands all kinds of family sewing, to go out by the day or week. Call or address No. 329 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a reliable woman; has five years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 209 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country. Call for two days at 427 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook. Call at present employer's, No. 12 East Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT cook; is an excellent baker; City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 321 West 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as a French lady's maid and the other as French cook; good City reference. Apply at No. 45 3d-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN OR GROOM'S SITUation by a young man, lately landed from the old country; has had five years' experience in a nobleman's stables; understands horses perfectly; is an excellent driver, which his discharges will certify; wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Any commands for JOHN FITZPATRICK, at No. 486 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN THE PRIME of life, just arrived from the old country, a situation as first-class waiter; has reference from some of the first families. Address T. HOLTON, Jackson's grocery, under Fifth-av. Hotel; will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an industrious single man, Scotch; thoroughly understands his business; excellent groom and careful driver; will be found civil, very willing and obliging; best of City reference. Address W. S., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; has over six years' City reference from his last place; has no objection to the country, and would make himself generally useful. Address M. L., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO OBtain a situation for his coachman; is willing and obliging; sixteen years' experience in the City; is single, and understands his business. Address S. B., No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO procure a situation for a coachman who has served him faithfully for several years; would gladly recommend him. He can be seen at his last place, No. 130 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant young man, aged 22, in a private family; can drive, wait on table, and will make himself generally useful; best reference. Address CHAS. SCHEIFER, No. 24 Bayard-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN A SITUAtion as coachman, groom, &c., or to take charge of a place; reference given. Call or address S. T., No. 63 New Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; is a good City driver; understands his business thoroughly; has good reference. Address J. L., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced first-class man, (German;) married; no incumbrance; City references. Address MARTIN, No. 322 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; no objection to the country; good City references. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter or fireman in a hotel or boarding-house; best of reference. Address or apply at No. 457 East 14th-st., Room No. 14.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER (SPECIAL PREFERred) in the machine business, with from ten to thirty thousand dollars. The advertiser has been established fifteen years, and has a capital of thirty thousand dollars; references given and required. Address TALLMADGE, Box No. 161 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL OF A PACKing-box, moulding and planing mill; sold separately or together; doing a cash business of upward of $60,000 per annum for packing-boxes alone. Apply at No. 534 West 28th-st.

$5,000.—AN ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in an established wholesale business down town, to take the place of a retiring one. Address CONFIDENCE, Box No. 165 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—TO-MORROW. Sole Lessee and Director......J. GRAU. Ninth week and [illegible] representations OF THE REIGNING SENSATION, OFFENBACH'S FAMOUS GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, SUPERBLY SUNG, INCOMPARABLY ACTED, and presented with an unapproachable BRILLIANT MISE EN SCENE. TO-MORROW EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING. To-night the Theatre Francais will be closed, on account of Mr. Grau's Company appearing at the Academy of Music in aid of the Societe de la Bienfaisance. SATURDAY, MATINEE, GENEVIEVE, when seats will be secured without extra charge—$1. In Brooklyn NEXT WEEK, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 23 and 24, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GENEVIEVE. THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, DEC. 17, 1868, Annual benefit of THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 7¾ precisely. GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Two acts in seven tableaux, By Mr. Grau's company of French artists, Mlles. ROSE-BELL, DESCLAUZAS, MM. CARRIER, BECKERS, GABEL, together with the entire strength of the company, comprising 140 persons. To commence with BARBE-BLEUE, at 7¾. (First act.)

Mlle. DESCLAUZAS......as......Boulotte
Mons. CARRIER......as......Barbe-Bleue

Tickets can now be had at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Theatre Francais, Poters', No. 198 Broadway, and at Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, cor. 30th-st. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. TWO PERFORMANCES IN THE THEATRE THIS DAY. 93d and 94th time, and last but ten of the LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE, in the most successful burlesque production known to this country, IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL. To be preceded by the QUIET FAMILY. In the Afternoon, at 2 o'clock, THE GIANT OF PALESTINE and MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE. All the Curiosities throughout the day. Look out for ERNANI.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. 7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts. GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL. The entire establishment is beautifully decorated. OPEN DAY AND EVENING From 10 o'clock A. M., until 11 o'clock P. M. THE SPLENDID CHRISTMAS BAZAAR, FOR THE SALE OF CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. EXTRAORDINARY VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENTS in the WINTER GARDEN AND CONCERT HALL, DURING THE DAY AND EVENING. MUSIC FROM THEO. THOMAS' ORCHESTRA. THE SCHOEPFER TYROLEAN SINGER SOCIETY, The First Complete and Celebrated SOCIETY OF TYROLEAN SINGERS. THE DELAVANTE BROTHERS, the eminent Aerial Artists, performing THE DOUBLE TRAPEZE—THE HORIZONTAL BARS. MME. DELORME, Soprano. HERR JANSON, Baritone. THE GRAND AUTOMATIC THEATRE, animated by a thousand Automatic figures. PUNCH AND JUDY WITH CAPT. JINKS. GUS. WILLIAMS, the celebrated American comic singer. TWO COMICAL GIANTS, and a great variety of other entertainments, During the DAY AND EVENING. ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA; to be had during the day at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THEODORE THOMAS' LAST GRAND CONCERT. THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, DEC. 17. MRS. JENNY KEMPTON. The talented children, aged 10 and 9 years, JOANNA and WILLIE HESS. THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA. Reserved seats and tickets can be had in Brooklyn at the box office of the Academy, and in New-York at No. 114 Broadway.

A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME. MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS In behalf of the NEW-YORK OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, will make her first reappearance as a Reader, in this City, on SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1868, AT STEINWAY HALL. PROGRAMME.

ROSALIND. "As You Like It."......Shakespeare
LADY CLARA. "Vere de Vere."......Tennyson
LADY MACBETH, (including the Somnambulism Scene)......Shakespeare
COURTSHIP OF HENRY V......Shakespeare

Doors open at 7. Reading commences at 8. Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. Tickets can be obtained at Smith's Pharmacy, No. 105 4th-av.; Hurlbert's Pharmacy, No. 899 Broadway; Hadley's, Cooper Institute; Pond's music store, No. 547 Broadway; Steinway Hall, (night of the reading.)

THEATRE FRANCAIS. GREAT MASQUERADE BALL, Given by a Society of French residents, under the patronage of the Artists of the TWO OPERA BOUFFE THEATRES OF NEW-YORK, CHRISTMAS EVENING, DEC. 24, 1868. The Orchestra will be directed by Mr. A. GARDIN. An elegant, first-class FREE SUPPER, under the auspices of Mr. F. CURET, will add to the attractions of the entertainment. TICKETS can be procured, and front and Proscenium Boxes secured at the Ticket Office of the French Theatre, or at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or at any other music store in the City.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL. THE FORTIETH ANNUAL BALL, IN AID OF THE WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND OF THE LATE NEW-YORK (Volunteer) FIRE DEPARTMENT, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, 1869. Tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, Five Dollars; extra ladies' tickets, Two Dollars. Can be obtained from the members of the Committee or from the officers.

JAS. F. WENMAN, Prest., No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 125 Fulton-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.

Proscenium and Dress Circle Boxes can be secured on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

WEBSTER LIGHT GUARD. "E" Company, Twelfth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Exhibition Drill and Promenade Concert AT IRVING HALL THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1868. Tickets for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

CONSTANT MAYER'S New Picture, "GOOD WORDS," Now on exhibition at SNEDECOR'S ART GALLERY, NO. 768 BROADWAY.

A LADIES' FAIR, IN AID OF THE FREE Church of the Holy Light and its Home for the Blind, will be held in the hall corner of Broadway and 37th-st., commencing Dec. 15, 1868. Admission, 10 cents.

MLLE. AND SIGNOR RONCONI WILL sing at Mrs. KEMPTON'S concert on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, PRECINCT NO. 28, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

NOTICE.—COMPANY TO THE NEPTUNE CLUB Ball, on Thursday evening, Dec. 17, at the Apollo Rooms, corner Broadway and 28th-st., will be admitted at the entrance on 28th-st. Coaches conveying company to the ball will approach from the south through Broadway. In taking up, coaches will form on the north side of 28th-st., toward 6th-av. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be $1 for each passenger, without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be admitted in line but such as are passed by inspection. JAMES GREER, Captain and Inspector of Hackney Coaches.

MUSICAL.

BEAUTIFUL PIANOS AND CHORAL ORGANS. New and second-hand, at very low prices for the Holidays, or sold on monthly payments or rented. Call and get a bargain. T. S. BERRY & CO., 593 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, manufacturers of CABINET, METROPOLITAN and PORTABLE ORGANS, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country at the lowest prices. New inventions this season; reduced prices this month. Organs $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $170, $200 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

BLUME'S $50 WORTH PIANO MUSIC FOR $3. Best waltzes, polkas, schottische, piano pieces, &c., by Godfrey, Faust, Strauss, Gungl, Weingarten, &c. A fine holiday present, mailed, $3 50. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st. Branch No. 208 Bowery.

PHILLIP PHILLIPS & CO., DEALERS IN Smith's Unrivaled American Organs; also, Pianos, Melodeons and Sunday School Music. Send for price list. No. 37 UNION-SQUARE, Broadway, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—BEFORE YOU buy, rent one; if purchased, the rent allowed; or sold on installments. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, warerooms and factory No. 55 West 16th-st.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY, Cooper Institute, second floor, east side.—On THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1868, at 8 o'clock P. M., the regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held, when Rev. B. F. DECOSTA will read a paper upon *The Early Voyages of the Northmen to America*. E. R. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

PRODUCE COMMISSION OR GROCERY.—The advertiser is desirous of procuring a situation as clerk in a produce commission or grocery house, with a view of ultimately taking an interest in the business if satisfied; very best of reference given; would prefer the vicinity of Greenwich and Washington sts. Address C. S. B., Box No. 102 Times Office.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER desires a situation in a wholesale establishment; unexceptionable references given, including his last employer. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 2,699 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in a shopping or commission house, or in any business where he can make himself useful; is a good penman, and has a good knowledge of business. Address S. G., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address C., Box No. 123 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, A young man about 18 years of age; must write a good hand and have good references for honesty. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Room No. 10, No. 31 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

LES BAVARDS.

H. L. BATEMAN......Lessee and Director

The director has great pleasure in announcing the complete success which has attended his latest production,

LES BAVARDS.

The verdict has been unanimous. Perhaps no opera which has yet been presented in this City has instantaneously met with the same hearty appreciation of its own intrinsic merits. The plot, perfectly blameless, is yet developed with that rare skill which converts a romantic little story into a most charming comedy. The music, utterly devoid of all artificial effect or claptrap to which composers occasionally stoop, is replete with the most captivatingly beautiful melodies that the fertile brain of Offenbach has yet produced. The opera has been placed upon the stage in a manner sufficiently meritorious to call forth the most generous marks of appreciation from the Press and the heartiest applause from the public.

MLLE. TOSTEE . . as . . ROLAND

Encored after every song.

LAGRIFFOUL and LEDUC, as Cristoval and Torribio, received with thunders of applause, and their great duet ENCORED FOUR TIMES EVERY NIGHT. EVERY EVENING AT 8 Offenbach's romantic Opera Bouffe, in two acts, entitled LES BAVARDS. GREAT ORIGINAL CAST. GRAND DOUBLE CHORUS. NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY. SUPERB COSTUMES. The performance will conclude with the second act only of BARBE-BLEUE.

MLLE. IRMA......as......BOULOTTE
MONS. AUJAC......as......BARBE-BLEUE

MLLE DE ROSA IN A NEW BALLET. Seats secured six days in advance at the box office; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. at Delmonico's, No. 22 Broad-st.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE. SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 1. GRAND MATINEE. LES BAVARDS. MLLE. TOSTEE and the GREAT ORIGINAL CAST. SECOND ACT OF BARBE BLEUE. MLLE. IRMA AND MONS. AUJAC. Performance will conclude with the GRAND PAS DE QUATRE. Danced by Mlle. DE ROSA and Corps de Ballet.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. L. B. LENT......DIRECTOR. MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME OF EXCITING ARENIC PERFORMANCES. BAREBACK EQUITATION BY MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND. THE MELVILLE FAMILY IN CLASSIC GYMNASTIC GROUPINGS. STICKNEY'S GREAT PRINCIPAL ACT. ALL THE LEADING ARTISTS IN THEIR MOST ASTONISHING FEATS. TRAINED HORSES, DOGS AND MULES.

STEINWAY HALL. SATURDAY, DEC. 19, FIRST GRAND CONCERT MATINEE Of the talented children, aged ten and nine years, JOANNA AND WILLIE HESS, the truly wonderful Pianist and Violinist. On which occasion they will be assisted by the renowned prima donna, MADAME GAZZANIGA, MR. F. BERGNER, MR. JULIUS HESS. Tickets of admission to all parts of the hall, 50 cents, (no reservation of seats,) can be obtained at the Box Office of Steinway Hall; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Schuberth & Sons, No. 820 Broadway; at Jordens & Martens, No. 756 Broadway, and at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway. Doors open at 1; Concert commences at 2.

MR. DE CORDOVA Will deliver his humorous lecture, THE SPRATTS OF SARATOGA, at Steinway Hall, FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, for the benefit of the Midnight Mission. Doors open at 7¼; begins at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1. For sale at Steinway Hall, and at the following ticket offices on Broadway: Nos. 114, 174, 198, 481, 701 and 911; also at Root & Anthony's, No. 63 Liberty-st.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 839 BROADWAY, New-York. Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn. INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., by the most competent masters. TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter. PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter. FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.

Vocal Music......Piano,
Violin......Organ,
Theory and Composition......Chorus Classes,
Minor Instruments.
Modern Languages......By Native Professors.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. PUBLIC REHEARSAL FRIDAY, DEC. 18, AT 2½ P. M. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Mr. S. B. MILLS, THE EMINENT PIANIST. ORCHESTRA, 100. HERR CARL BERGMANN, Conductor. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D. President. D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

A GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO MRS. JENNY KEMPTON will take place at Irving Hall SATURDAY NIGHT, Dec. 19. The best talent has been engaged.

LADIES' FAIR AND FESTIVAL TO BE held in the Chapel of the Church of the "Holy Trinity," Madison-av. and 42d-st., on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Dec. 16, 17, and 18, 1868. Open from 12 M. to 10 P. M.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, NO. 114 BROADWAY. RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 703 BROADWAY,

Are offering before removal to their new premises,

RICH LACE GOODS,

COMPRISING

Black Thread Points,
Point Aguille Sets,
Black Thread Capes,
Point Aguille Collars,

and a large variety of other rich goods suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT A

GREAT REDUCTION.

BARGAINS in HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c. In consequence of anticipated removal from the old stand, No. 409 Broadway, to the new store, No. 19 Union-square, I have determined upon closing out my large and valuable stock, consisting of Gents' Dress and Business Hats, Boys' and Youths' Hats and Caps, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats, Ladies', Gents' and Children's FURS, HOODS, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES, &c., AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE. JOHN R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONNECTED WITH THE GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING AND OUTFITTING TRADE. CAUTION. Messrs. WELCH, MARGETSON & CO., London, England, manufacturers of Ties, Scarfs, Windas, Collars, Shirts, Braces, &c., &c., &c., having found that their trade mark, viz.: "Welch, Margetson & Co.," has been unwarrantably and illegally stamped upon goods, such as Ties, &c., not made by them, to the detriment not of themselves alone, but to that of their old and highly esteemed friends, customers and connections in the United States of America, deemed it necessary, for their collective protection, to institute legal proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas there against Messrs. Michaelis & Kaskel, of New-York, for using the said trade mark, and having obtained an injunction against them, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to all parties concerned that further suits will be immediately commenced against any persons, either makers or sellers of such spurious goods so unwarrantably and illegally stamped, for the recovery of damages, and to restrain further infringements. NOS. 16 AND 17 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, Nov. 23, 1868.

TOYS.

A fine and varied assortment, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

AT MME. VIGOUROUX'S, NO. 120 4TH-AV., one door above 12th-st., stamping, imported embroidery, ladies' and babies' trousseaux on hand or to order. Specialty of initials, monograms for handkerchief. Table and bed cloths embroidered to order for holiday presents.

KID GLOVES, 50 CENTS PAIR; CHILdren's real kid; ladies', 75 cents, $1, $1 25. Jouvin's first quality two button kids; cloth gloves, mittens, leggings, knitted drawers, &c. Ladies' and children's hosiery and underwear at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

LADIES' FURS AT REDUCED PRICES—Children's Furs, Pocket Muffs, Mink Furs, Ermine, Astrachan and Sable Furs. Velvet Bonnets at half price. L. BINNS' No. 577 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Niblo's Theatre.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH WILL SELL HER entire stock of rich French Cloaks, in Velvet, Silk and Cloth; Opera Cloaks and Sacques, at greatly reduced prices, to close the business. 1,168 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS. NOVELTIES. Fancy Boxes, Games, and all kinds of Toys imported, bought at auction at very low prices, by SAMUEL D. WILSON,

No. 75 Bowery,
No. 607 8th-av.,
No. 111 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn,
No. 217 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

HOLIDAY GOODS. Skates, sleigh bells, tool chests, pen and pocket knives, ivory handled tea and table knives, carvers and forks, &c., at CHARLES S. LITTLE'S, No. 59 Fulton-st., between Cliff and Gold sts., east of Broadway.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE. First-class Furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites, of newest styles. Our entire stock warranted. BOHNENKAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers, No. 924 Broadway, (between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y.) All orders from the country promptly attended to.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES AT MANUFACTURERS' prices; cuckoo clocks, our manufacture; diamond and gold jewelry, silver and silver-plated ware in great variety at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 229 8th-av., cor. 14th-st., and 515 8th-av., cor. 36th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8. THE GREATEST OF ALL HITS. 310th to 318th performance of G. L. Fox's pantomime, "The" Hit. HUMPTY DUMPTY. "The" Hit. "The" Hit. "The" Hit. The inimitable American Pantomimist, MR. GEORGE L. FOX AS CLOWN. "A brilliant kaleidoscope of Fairy Marvels and Enchantments, comic tricks, gorgeous scenery, great dancing, bubbling fun." 318 318 318 318 318 "There never was a piece of its kind so unexceptionably cheery, bright and innocent as this beautiful production." MLLE. SANGALLI AND THE ITALIAN BALLET. MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS. Seats reserved for matinees or night in advance. Brilliant reconstruction of H. D. for CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

WALLACK'S. Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK. Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock. THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1868, will be presented the petite comedy of TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME. To conclude with Planche's Charming Comedy of the FOLLIES OF A NIGHT. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Clara Jennings and Miss Mary Barrett. FRIDAY, 18th—THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. SATURDAY, 19th—SPEED THE PLOUGH. MONDAY, 21st—THE WONDER. TUESDAY, 22d—TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME and FOLLIES OF A NIGHT. WEDNESDAY, 23d—THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. In preparation, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Box-book for Mr. Lester Wallack's nights now open. Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER. FIFTH WEEK. FIFTH WEEK. CONTINUED SUCCESS. CONTINUED SUCCESS. THIS THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1868. EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1, will be presented AFTER DARK; Or, LONDON BY NIGHT. Pronounced by the Press and public the GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON. PERFECT CAST. NEW SCENERY. ORIGINAL MUSIC, APPOINTMENTS, EFFECTS, COSTUMES, &c., &c. Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50 cents. THIS EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE. MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS in JOHN BROUGHAM'S CHEF-D'ŒUVRE, THE EMERALD RING, A SUCCESS WITHOUT A PARALLEL. THIS WARM AND COMFORTABLE THEATRE CROWDED TO REPLETION NIGHTLY WITH THE BEAUTY AND FASHION OF THE CITY. SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE. Return of the charming and gifted WORRELL SISTERS. EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE. A new and sparkling version of Offenbach's BARBE-BLEUE, Or, The White Gent with the Azure Chin.

BOWERY THEATRE. MISS FANNY HERRING, THE GREAT MACARTHY AND BUTLER BALLET TROUPE. LITTLE BAREFOOT. Miss Fanny Herring......as......Little Barefoot. THE VILLAGE BARBER. MATINEE, EVERY SATURDAY. FRIDAY—Benefit of Miss Fanny Herring.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST. 14th-st. Adjoining the Academy of Music. 14th-st. Great hit of DAN BRYANT and NELSE SEYMOUR AS THE GANDARMES, GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT. Mast. Raphael De Solla, the Infant Tenor. Debut of Mr. F. ST. CLAIR, Primo Tenor. TROVATORE MISERERE CHORUS, encored nightly. Matinee SATURDAY, at 2. Ill-True-Bad-Door.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. NO. 585 BROADWAY. GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, THIS and EVERY EVENING until further notice, BONE SQUASH DIABLO. BONE SQUASH DIABLO. BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT, BY THE CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH SABBATH-SCHOOL, 7th-av., near 14th-st., On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1868. Exercises will consist of CHORUSES, DUETS, SOLOS, DIALOGUES, RECITATIONS, &c., BY THE SCHOOL. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

A LADIES' FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, now held in the BASEMENT HALL OF THE CHURCH, Open from 3 to 10½ P. M. Entrances on 28th and 29th sts., between 3d and Lexington avs. Music from the orchestra of Theo. Thomas. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

FREE EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S Celebrated Pictures, "HOME, SWEET HOME," "THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET," and "PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE." 5TH-AV. ART GALLERY. OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

APOLLO HALL. CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST.—TO LET, THE LOWER HALL, FOR DRAMATIC, MUSICAL OR LITERARY ENTERTAINMENTS, FAIRS, &c.

THE NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Artists' Fund Society, containing upward of eighty pictures and models, fresh from the hands of the artists, is now open at No. 845 Broadway, day and evening. Admission free. They will be sold at auction, for the benefit of the Fund, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock. VINCENT COLYER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—An extra rehearsal of the "Messiah" will be held on THURSDAY NIGHT, 17th; also a rehearsal with orchestra on MONDAY NIGHT, 21st inst. Every member is requested to attend. The performance will take place at Steinway Hall on Christmas night. SAML. AYERS, Secretary.

MR. S. B. MILLS AND HARRY SANDERSON will appear at Mrs. KEMPTON'S concert SATURDAY EVENING.

AMERICAN COLUMBARIAN SOCIETY'S First Grand Annual Exhibition of Fancy Pigeons and Fowls at No. 958 Broadway, corner 22d-st., New-York, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 15, 16 and 17. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

ESMERALDA—BY J. VAN LERIUS—NOW ON exhibition at MINER & BARKER'S ART GALLERY, opposite Wallack's Theatre, DAY and EVENING.

THE EXHIBITION OF BIERSTADT'S VESUVIUS will positively close on FRIDAY, Dec. 18.

LECTURES.

EVENINGS UP-TOWN. THIRD OF THE COURSE. READINGS. JAMES E. MURDOCH, JAMES E. MURDOCH, THE CELEBRATED SHAKESPERIAN READER IN TRAGEDY AND COMEDY, THURSDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock, AT TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Tickets 50 cents, at Randolph's, 770 Broadway; Kirby's, 633 Broadway, and Fleming's, 663 6th-av.

GEORGE W. CURTIS WILL REPEAT, BY request, his lecture on POLITICAL MORALITY at Cooper Institute on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, Appletons, No. 90 Grand-st., Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 5th-av., Adams, Kimball & Moore, No. 14 Wall-st.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The fourth lecture of the course will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1868, at Steinway Hall, by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq. Subject—*The Lost Arts*. FREDERICK H. GROSY, Secretary of the Lecture Committee.

REV. J. HYATT SMITH WILL LECTURE THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, 46th-st., near 5th-av.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY. No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st. Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES. —At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES. PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N.Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his Elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED —Manhood restored; Dr. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble; powerful, safe medicines, $5; one interview; certain cure.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

CONGRESS.

(Continued from First Page.)

his substitute, and they were ordered, and the substitute was lost by a vote of 44 nays and 7 yeas.

The question recurred on the original resolution.

Mr. BUCKALEW objected to the passage on the ground that the duty of the Senate was to legislate, and not to discuss abstract propositions; and also because he thought injustice was done to the President by thus selecting a particular passage of his Message for condemnation, apart from the context.

Mr. SAULSBURY spoke against the resolution as unprecedented and improper, and also because in his opinion the President's suggestions no more meant repudiation than did the Funding bill voted for by the majority of the Senate last Summer. He also predicted that before long the public creditors would be glad to accept some such proposition as that made by the President.

Mr. HOWARD said that the President's recommendation on the subject of the public debt was plain and incapable of being misunderstood, and that it was repudiation.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to go into Executive session Lost.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS the Senate then, at 4:35, adjourned without voting on the resolution.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PILE offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for the reports of engineer officers with reference to the bridge across the Missouri River at Kansas City. Adopted.

FENIAN PRISONERS IN IRELAND.

Mr. ROBINSON offered a preamble and resolution on the subject of the imprisonment in Ireland of two Americans, Messrs. WARREN and COSTELLO, and providing for the appointment of a select Committee to examine into the matter, and to report whether any American citizen has been tried and convicted in Great Britain for words or acts spoken or done in the United States, or by ignoring the Naturalization laws, and to recommend such measures as will vindicate the honor of the commonwealth.

Mr. BINGHAM said he would object, unless the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. ROBINSON said he should not consent to have it referred to that Committee. He therefore withdrew the resolution.

EXPLOSIVE MATERIAL AS FREIGHT.

Mr. ELIOT introduced a bill prohibiting the carriage, as freight on passenger vessels, of nitro-glycerine, petroleum, or other explosive substances.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. PAINE, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill to relieve from legal and political disabilities about a dozen citizens of South Carolina, recently elected to office, which was, on the motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, amended by adding the name of DEWITT C. SENTER, Lieutenant-Governor of Tennessee.

Mr. BROOKS remarked that it would be admitted that the persons whose disabilities were being removed by Congress constantly were of their own party. The minority aquiesced in all of this in the hope that equity would soon prompt Congress, now that universal male suffrage is established, to establish universal male white suffrage, which nowhere exists now in the late rebel States.

The bill was passed.

SOUTHERN MILITIA.

Mr. PAINE, from the same Committee, reported a bill to repeal the sixth section of the Army Appropriation bill of March 2, 1867, which prohibits the organization and maintenance of militia in the late rebel States, so far as the same applies to the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired why the State of Georgia was left out.

Mr. PAINE replied he was not sure he should be in favor of admitting Georgia, but that there was an inquiry going on before Congress as to the condition of things in that State, which made it questionable whether this bill should be extended to it at present. It had, therefore, been thought better to put off that question until the other questions about Georgia had been settled, examined and reported upon.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired whether it was intended to reconstruct Georgia again, and whether it was considered that she was not yet sufficiently reconstructed?

Mr. PAINE replied that the instructions which had been received from their committee did not embrace that subject.

Mr. BECK suggested that, as the Senate had passed a bill yesterday on the same subject, this matter should be postponed until the Senate bill came to the House.

Mr. PAINE preferred to have it disposed of now.

Mr. FARNSWORTH did not see the necessity of the bill, as the Constitution of the United States gave to all the States in the Union exclusive charge of the militia.

Mr. PAINE replied that, therefore, the gentleman could have no objection to voting for the bill.

The bill was passed.

A REVENUE STEAMER.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, introduced a joint resolution to authorize the removal of the Revenue steamer *S. P. Chase* from Lake Ontario.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the eighteenth section of the Internal Revenue bill of July 20, 1868, by extending the time fixed therein from the 1st of January, 1869, to the 15th of February, 1869, so that the section will provide that after the 15th of February, 1869, all smoking and fine-cut chewing tobacco or snuff, shall be taken and deemed as having been manufactured after the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

DEPARTMENT EMPLOYES.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio offered a resolution calling on the heads of the various Departments for reports as to the deductions that can be made in the number of their employes.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the House the report of the Special Commissioners to examine into the character of the work on the Union Pacific Railroad, and to inform the House what attempts, if any, have been made on the part of the Company to obtain bonds from the Government for building the road without having constructed it in conformity to the existing laws. Also, to inform the House how much has been paid to the Company, and whether a sufficient amount has been retained in the hands of the Government to guarantee the completion of the road as a first-class road Adopted.

NEW DRAWING FOR SEATS.

Mr. ROSS offered a resolution for a new drawing for seats.

Mr. SCHENCK suggested that there should be a new drawing on Monday morning.

The resolution was laid on the table—yeas 88, nays 83.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, reported a bill adding registers in bankruptcy to the officers now designated by law for taking testimony in contested election cases.

After some discussion between Messrs. DAWES and WOOD, the bill was passed.

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.

Mr. JULIEN asked leave to offer a preamble and resolution reciting that hundreds of persons are still held in slavery in Kentucky, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of United States Commissioners in Kentucky to hear and determine applications in cases involving illegal slave-holding.

Objection was made by Messrs. BECK and TRIMBLE, of Kentucky, on the ground that the allegations in the preamble were untrue.

CERTIFYING CHECKS.

Mr. PAINE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the propriety of reporting a bill prohibiting, under severe penalties, any National Bank from certifying any check, unless the maker of it has on deposit, subject to draft, the funds necessary to meet it. Adopted.

MINNESOTA LAND OFFICE.

Mr. DONNELLY introduced a joint resolution explanatory of the act of July, 1868, to create an additional land office in Minnesota, and defining boundaries. Passed.

BRIDGE OVER THE DELAWARE.

Mr. O'NEILL introduced a bill giving the consent of the United States for the erection of a bridge across the Delaware River, between Philadelphia and Camden. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

COMPOUNDERS OF LIQUORS.

Mr. VAN WYCK introduced a bill subjecting compounders of liquor to the same provisions as rectifiers, and providing that no compounding establishment shall be allowed within six hundred feet of a distillery. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

INDIAN LANDS.

Mr. CLARK, of Kansas, asked leave to offer a resolution directing that the public lands disencumbered of Indian titles should be immediately opened to settlement, under the existing laws or under such regulations as Congress may prescribe; and that their sale to corporations and speculators by treaty stipulations is contrary to sound public policy, and in derogation to the rights of the people.

Mr. MAYNARD objected, remarking that he did not see any good result to be attained by it.

ARREST OF AMERICANS IN PARAGUAY.

Mr. MUNGEN offered a resolution of inquiry relative to the arrest of American citizens in Paraguay, &c. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

CLAIMS AGAINST VENEZUELA.

Mr. DRIGGS introduced a bill more effectually to provide relief for claimants under the late convention between the United States and the Republic of Venezuela. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

COMPENSATION TO WOMEN.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, offered the following, and moved the previous question on it:

Resolved, That all females in the employment of the Government be allowed equal pay, when they perform like service, with the males.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered by a vote of 131 yeas against 28 nays.

Mr. FERRIS moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was rejected—24 to 126.

The resolution was then adopted by a vote of 123 yeas against 27 nays.

UNIVERSITY FOR THE BLIND.

Mr. BINGHAM introduced a bill to incorporate the University for the Blind in the District of Columbia.

It was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE DEATH OF MR. STEVENS.

The Speaker stated, for the information of the House, that he was informed that to-morrow, after the reading of the journal, the death of Mr. STEVENS would be announced by his successor, Mr. DICKEY, and that eighteen gentlemen desired to speak, so that the entire day to-morrow would be occupied in that way. It was also the intention on Friday, at 12:30 o'clock, to announce the death of Mr. FINNEY, by his successor, Mr. PETTIS.

NEW-YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Speaker announced that he had appointed on the Select Committee on the New-York Election, Messrs. KERR, of Indiana, and PHELPS, of Maryland, in place of Messrs. MARSHALL and HUBBARD, excused.

Mr. PHELPS asked to be excused, and Mr. ROSS, of Illinois, was appointed in his place.

A SPANISH COMMISSIONER.

Also, a message from the President, with a letter from the Secretary of State, in reply to a resolution of inquiry as to the sending of a Commissioner to Spain. Mr. SEWARD says no Commissioner has recently been sent to Spain by the Executive of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

DRAWING FOR SEATS.

The resolution for the drawing of seats was renewed, and, after a number of votes by yeas and nays, carried.

The seats were accordingly vacated, the members assembling in the lobbies and cloak-rooms, and the Clerk proceeded at 3:45 o'clock to call out the names of various members as drawn from a box, one by one, by a blindfolded page. The members as called proceeded to select their seats. The absentees lost their privilege of selection.

The first name called was that of Mr. BROMWELL, of Illinois. Soon after came the name of Mr. MULLINS. His eccentric exhibition of gratification at being able to select his old seat in the front row of the centre aisle created much amusement. Mr. DICKEY, the successor of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, was called in time to be able to select the seat of his predecessor. The seat of Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, was reserved for him by unanimous consent. Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, not being called until all the best seats on the Republican side of the House were occupied, deliberately marched over to the Democratic side, and coolly took his seat in the camp of the enemy, to the great amusement of the members. Mr. FARNSWORTH soon after followed and selected a seat near Mr. BUTLER. The member who offered the resolution (Mr. ROSS) was one of the last to be called, and so he did not improve his condition by the new draw.

Mr. WASHBURNE suggested that when the House adjourn on Friday, it adjourn until Monday, with the understanding that no business be done on that day.

Objection was made.

The Speaker, expecting not to be in the city on Monday, got authority to appoint a Speaker *pro tem.* for that day.

The House then, at 4:15 o'clock, adjourned.

New-York City Mission and Tract Society—Annual Meeting.

The forty-second annual meeting of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society, for the reception of reports and the election of Directors, was held yesterday at the Bible House, Room No. 30, at 3:30 P. M.

Rev. THOMAS DEWITT, D. D., President, presided.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. ROGERS, Mr. LEWIS S. JACKSON submitted the minutes of last meeting, which were approved.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts—Balance in treasury from last year, $968 11; by amount received from donations, $31,381 66; from rents and other sources, $2,535 20; from church and Sabbath schools, $7,927 11; from collections at public meetings, $1,810 81; from female branch, $3,539 75. Total, $48,162 64.

Expenditures—To amount paid for services of officers and missionaries, fifty-two persons, $31,650 83; to amount paid for tracts, papers, reports, notices, &c., $3,618 95; to amount paid for office rent, postage, stationery, &c., $1,310 51; to amount paid for mission stations, rents and expenses, $7,656 40; to amount paid for rent and open-air services, $455 10; balance in hand, $3,470 85. Total, $48,162 64.

REPORT OF DIRECTORS.

The following are extracts from the annual report of the directors:

"The number of missionaries present on the roll is 40. Trough the missionaries and hundreds of voluntary visitors associated with them, 1,310,756 tracts containing 5,210,180 pages, have been put into circulation, and numberless testimonies to their usefulness have been received. 2,884 children and youths have be gathered into Sabbath schools and Bible classes, and 322 into day schools. 22,987 persons are reported as having been persuaded to attend religious worship in churches and missions.

With the means especially given for the purpose, the missionaries have aided 2,500 families and 7,500 persons, and expended in cash $7,764 55, besides distributing considerable amounts of bread, clothing, fuel, medicine, &c.

The money spent for liquor is variously estimated at $38,000,000 to $68,000,000 a year. The cost of supporting the churches is, perhaps, $1,500,000 annually. And the total amount of benevolent contributions in the year may reach $5,000,000.

Rev. Dr. HALL moved the adoption of the report, which was agreed to.

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS.

The following Directors were balloted for, and elected:

Geo. W. Abbe, Austin Abbott, Richard Amerman, Wm. L. Andrews, Benjamin B. Atterbury, Josiah W. Baker, Geo. W. Beale, Nathan Bishop, Wm. T. Booth, Riley A. Brick, Wm. A. Cauldwell, Chas. C. Colgate, Wm. W. Cornell, John B. Cornell, Hiram A. Crane, Stephen Cutter, Henry Day, William E. Dodge, Jr., Ambrose K. Ely, Zebulon S. Ely, Lewis Halleck, M. D., Robert G. Hatfield, James C. Holden, Samuel Holmes, Benj. Howard, M. D., David Irwin, Joseph C. Jackson, Thomas Jeremiah, Morris K. Jesup, John Taylor Johnston, Joseph F. Joy, Caleb B. Knevals, Chas. Lanier, Josiah S. Leverett, Joseph B. Lockwood, Benj. Lord, John R. Ludlow, John S. McLean, Walter T. Miller, John E. Parsons, Alfred A. Post, W. Richards, M. D.; Archibald Russell, Gamaliel G. Smith, Thomas Storm, Charles Taylor, David D. Terry, A. R. Wetmore, Horace Winans, Jacob F. Wyckoff.

At the adjournment of the Society's meeting, the Directors convened and elected their officers and the Executive Committee for the ensuing year. The result was as follows:

For President, Rev. THOMAS DE WITT, D. D.; for Vice-President, A. R. Wetmore; for Corresponding Secretary, Lewis E. Jackson; for Recording Secretary, David D. Terry; for Treasurer, Morris K. Jesup; for Assistant Treasurer, Lewis E. Jackson; for Superintendent of Missions, Rev. George J. Mingins.

For Executive Committee—Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Rev. James O. Murray, D. D., Rev. J. R. Kendrick, D. D., Rev. H. D. Ganse, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Rev. Lyman Abbott, A. R. Wetmore, Nathan Bishop, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., John Taylor Johnston, Archibald Russell, Morris K. Jesup, W. Richards, M. D., Gamaliel G. Smith, Walter T. Miller, Ambrose K. Ely, Rev. Geo. J. Mingins, Lewis E. Jackson.

The proceedings then terminated.

Board of Education.

The New-York Board of Education met last evening, President R. L. LARREMORE in the chair.

The Committee on Evening Schools recommended the closing of those schools on the evening of the 24th inst., and the Board so decreed.

The Committee appointed to consider the petition of Evening School Teachers for an increase of salary, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That sec. 119 of the By-laws be amended so as to read as follows: "The salaries paid shall be as follows: For the time actually employed, male teachers, principals, $4 50 per night; assistant principals, $3; female assistants in male schools, $2 25. Female teachers, principals, $3 75; assistant teachers in female schools, $2. Forty dollars in addition to the fixed salary will be allowed for the term to the teacher who conducts the music. Janitors of schools having upward of 400 pupils in average attendance, $2 per night. Other janitors not exceeding $1 50 per night."

Resolved, That the increases hereby allowed take effect from the commencement of the present evening school term.

The resolution was tabled.

The Committee on By-laws, Elections and Qualifications reported in favor of certain proposed amendments of the By-laws, particularly of sections 41 and 62.

The report was ordered to be printed.

The Committee on Supplies presented a report relative to awarding contracts for supplying the schools with books, maps, &c., for the year 1869, naming the following parties: J. S. & J. W. Burnton; A. S. Barnes & Co.; Ivison, Phinney & Co.; W. J. Pooley; Harper & Brothers; Slote & Woodman; Robert F. Macoy; J. J. Reimer & Co.; E. D. Bassford; Schemmerhorn & Co.; Clark & Maynard; Sheldon & Co., and H. W. Ellsworth.

On motion, the salary of Superintendent of Buildings, Mr. JAMES MILLER, was increased to $5,000 per annum, to date from May 1, 1868. The Engineer's salary was increased from $3,000 to $4,000, and the Clerk's salary from $5,000 to $6,000 per year.

The Board then adjourned until the 30th inst.

A new public school, to be known as Primary School No. 4, will be opened on Monday next, at No. 429 East Sixteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, in the Eighteenth Ward, Miss MARIA L. WARING, the Principal, and an efficient corps of teachers, will be in attendance to receive and register pupils, at 9 o'clock on the morning of that day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HOWARD MISSION.—At an annual meeting of this Society, held last evening at No. 40 New Bowery, for the election of a new Board of Trustees, the following gentlemen were elected: I. M. Ward, H. Brewster, W. Sanford, R. R. Graves, J. S. Howell, A. S. Hatch, H. S. Terbell, S. T. Howard, W. H. Sutton.

TEMPERANCE.—A public temperance meeting was held under the auspices of St. Andrew's Division, Sons of Temperance, on Monday evening, in the Free Chapel of the Atonement, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street. Interesting addresses were delivered by Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, W. H. BARNES, Esq., and Capt. DE CAMP, to an appreciative audience. A large number of signatures to the pledge were obtained, and several signified their intention of uniting with the Division.

THE DISTILLERY HOMICIDE.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of PATRICK CLARK, the man who died in consequence of having been pushed into a mash vat at an illicit distillery in the rear of No. 118 Front-street, Brooklyn, on the 28th ult. It appeared that JAMES SMITH, the man who is alleged to have pushed deceased into the vat, a moment before doing so announced that he would do so, and then did it; and that the deceased, who was taken to the hospital after being extricated, died from congestion of the membranes of the brain, superinduced by scalds. The jury rendered a verdict setting forth that CLARK came to his death in the manner stated, he having been thrown into a vat of hot water by JAMES SMITH. The accused, who escaped immediately after the unfortunate occurrence, is still at large.

LECTURE BY REV. H. S. CARPENTER.—A lecture was delivered last night at the branch rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, by Rev. H. S. CARPENTER, of Brooklyn, upon the "Crisis of Human Life." The lecturer enlarged upon the influence and circumstances in awakening and developing the powers of men, and touched upon the result of man's availing himself of or neglecting certain crisis in his career.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ACCIDENT AT THE SKATING RINK.—DANIEL BOLEN, one of the workmen employed in laying tin on the roof of the new skating rink in Clermont-avenue, fell from the edge of the roof yesterday and sustained severe injuries. He was conveyed to the City Hospital by Officer BOONE, of the Forty-fourth Precinct.

THE NAVY-YARD ROBBERY.—HENRY BROWN, indicted for robbery at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, was arraigned before Judge BENEDICT, in the United States Court, yesterday, and pleaded not guilty. He was committed to await trial in default of $2,000 bail.

A BURGLAR SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.—PETER LANIGAN was tried in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, on a charge of burglary, having entered the residence of JOHN G. COOPER, No. 369 Henry-street, on the night of the 22d of October, when, having been caught by Mr. COOPER, he slipped out of his coat and fled. Mr. COOPER gave him chase and succeeded in capturing him. LANIGAN was convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years.

A SUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.—Some time yesterday morning burglars entered the house of Mr. LOPER, No. 77 Middagh-street, and carried off a gold watch of the value of $100. The entrance was effected through the scuttle, and the exit made by the basement door.

NEW-JERSEY.

FIRE AT ORANGE.—A hat shop at South Orange, owned by DANIEL T. SMITH, was burned on Tuesday evening. Damage is estimated at $3,000, which is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

VALUABLE HORSE STOLEN FROM DR. MCCOSH.—A valuable horse, the gift of Mr. BONNER, of the New-York *Ledger*, to Dr. MCCOSH, of Princeton College, was stolen on Monday night from the College stable. The animal was valued at $1,500. A reward of $100 is offered for his recovery.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 16—11:15 A. M.

The money market opens active. Consols for money, 92⅜; consols for account, 92⅜@92½.

The stock market opens heavy. United States Five-twenties, 74⅛; Erie Railway shares, 27½; Illinois, 96⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 16—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firmer, but not higher.

Middling Uplands..........10⅝d.

Middling Orleans..........10¾d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

PRODUCE—Petroleum quiet and steady.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar firmer, both on the spot and to arrive. Calcutta Linseed, 57s. 6d. ₰ cwt. Tallow firmer, but not higher.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 16—1:20 P. M.

Consols, for money, 92⅜; for account, 92½. Stock market quiet. Erie, 27⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 16—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is firmer but not higher.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 68s. ₰ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon is firmer at 53s. 6d. ₰ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Petroleum, 1s. 7d. ₰ gallon for Refined; 7d. for Spirits.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

TALLOW—49s. 9d. ₰ cwt. for Petersburg Y. C.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

COTTON heavy, both on the spot and to arrive; Tres Ordinaire on the spot, 124f. ₰ cwt.; Low Middlings to arrive, 120f.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

United States Five-twenty Bonds dull at 78⅜ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 15—9:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market is firmer but not higher.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

PETROLEUM—Firm at 54½f.@55f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 16—5 P. M.

Consols close at 92⅜ for money, and 92½ for the account.

American Securities close at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds dull at..........74⅛

Erie Railway Shares..........27½

Illinois Centrals..........96¼

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 16—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands..........10⅝d.

Middling Orleans..........10¾d.

The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed dull.

PRODUCE—Petroleum firm; Refined, 1s. 7½d. ₰ gallon.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 16—5 P. M.

Sperm Oil, £83 ₰ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 57s.@57s.6d. Sugar firm at 36s. 3d. ₰ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot. Spirits Turpentine, 28s. 3d. ₰ cwt. Tallow, 49s. 6d. ₰ cwt.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

Cotton quiet, both on the spot and to arrive.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The Bourse to-day has been buoyant and excited; Rentes rose to 70f. 75c., but after the close of the Bourse there was a partial reaction, and they fell to 70f. 55c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

TOBACCO nominally unchanged; the total offerings from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30 were 13 000 hhds. and 1,200 boxes; the present stock is 1,700 hhds. COTTON, 22½c.@22¾c. HEMP—Nothing doing. FLOUR in good demand for low grades; Superfine, $5 75@$6 50; Extra, $6 75@$7 25; Double Extra, $7 50@$8 50. WHEAT firm; Choice is higher; strictly Prime and Choice Fall, Red and Fall White, $1 75@$2 10; Prime and Choice White, $1 85@$2 12; Common No. 2 Spring, $1 19½. CORN firm; Mixed and Yellow, 76c.@77c.; White, 80c.; Choice White, 85c. OATS firm, but sales are slow; sales at 58c.@60c. BARLEY firm at $2@$2 15 for Choice Iowa Spring and $2 40@$2 65 for Fair to Choice Fall. RYE dull and higher; there were no sales. PORK, $26 50@$27. Dry Salted BULK SHOULDERS, 10½c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 14½c.@14¾c., packed. BACON—The business was small and the stock as light; Shoulders, 12c.@12½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD—Country tierce, 16c.; Keg, 17c. WHISKY firm at 94c.@95c. DRESSED HOGS active: Heavy, 8½c.@8¾c.; packed to date, 141,000 head, against 165,000 for the same time last year. CATTLE quiet; good qualities, $8; the supply was small. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,600 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Oats, 7,500 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

COTTON stiffer; Middlings, 23c.@23¼c.; sales, 7,750 bales; receipts, 3,690 bales; exports, 5,365 bales. Gold, 135¼. Sterling Exchange, 147½; Commercial, 146@146⅜. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛@¼ ₰ cent. discount. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $7 10@$7 12; Double Extra, $7 50; Treble Extra, $7 75@$8. CORN in good demand at 78c.@80c. OATS dull at 64c. HAY—Fair, $24@$25; no Prime or Choice offering; PORK dull at $27 50@$27 75. BACON—The stock is light; Shoulders, 13¼c.@13½c.; Clear Rib, 18¼c.@18½c.; Clear Sides, 19½c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 15c.@16c. LARD—Tierces, 17c.@17½c.; Keg, 18c.@18½c. SUGAR active; Common, 9½c.@9¾c.; Prime, 12½c.; Yellow Clarified, 12c.@12½c. MOLASSES active and advanced; Common, 50c.@55c.; Prime, 60c.@62c.; Choice, 64c.@65c. WHISKY, $1 12@$1 17. COFFEE unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

FLOUR firm at $7 50@$8. WHEAT firm but unchanged. CORN steady at 68c.@70c. OATS, 64c.@65c. RYE, $1 45. COTTON steady but unchanged. WHISKY firm; sales at 98c. DRESSED HOGS active and higher; sales at $10 40@$11; receipts, 4,500 head. Sales of MESS PORK at $26 50; held later at $27. LARD active and in demand at 17c. for kettle and 17¼c. for steam. BULK MEATS higher; Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c. GREEN MEATS in demand at 9c.@12½c.@13½c. Gold, 136. Exchange firm. Money close.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

FLOUR steady; sales 300 bbls. at $7@$7 50 for City Ground Spring; $8 25 for Minnesota Spring. WHEAT inactive; held at $1 50 for No. 2 Chicago Spring. CORN lower; sales in car lots of New at 80c.; Old, $1; the former on the track, the latter in store. OATS dull and nominal at 68c. RYE—Sale of three cars, on private terms, at about $1 42. PORK, $28 for heavy. LARD, 16c.@17c. BARLEY in better demand; sales of 2,500 bushels Canadian at $2. HIGHWINES, $1.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT opened dull at a decline of 6c.@7c., but closed firmer; sales of Amber at $1 77@$1 80; January at $1 77@$1 80. CORN declined 1c.; new, 66c. OATS declined 1c.; sales at 59c. for No. 1 and Michigan. RYE unchanged. DRESSED HOGS unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

TOBACCO firmer; Lugs to Medium Leaf, $5 25@$13 75. COTTON, 22¼c. HOGS, $9@$9 25. MESS PORK, $26 50. LARD, 15½c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c. Superfine FLOUR, $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT, $1 85@$1 86. CORN, 60c.@62c. OATS, 54c.@57c. RYE, $1 40. WHISKY, 97c.@98c.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, Dec. 16.

COTTON firm; sales 2,850 bales; Middlings, 23½c.@23¾c.; receipts, 2,247 bales; exports, 450 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Dec. 16.

COTTON market improving; sales, 536 bales; receipts 762 bales; Middlings, 22¾c.; holders asking 23c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Dec. 16.

COTTON—More doing, and prices have advanced ¼c.; sales, 1,200 bales; Middlings, 23¼c.@23½c.; receipts, 1,896 bales; exports, coastwise, 844 bales; to Liverpool, 2,778 bales; total, 3,622 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Dec. 16.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 41c.@41½c. RESIN steady at $1 60@$1 65 for Strained and No. 2. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR 5c. lower. COTTON steady at 23c. for Middling.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Dec. 16.

COTTON in moderate request and firmer; sales, 416 bales; Middlings, 23¼c.@23½c.; receipts, 1,698 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 101¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¾. Gold, 135¼.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

LACE and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, a full assortment at G. L. and J. B. KELTY & CO.'s, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WINDOW FLOWER STANDS, PEDESTALS, CARVED WOOD ARTICLES, and FANCY CHAIRS, at KELTY & CO.'s Furniture Store, No. 451 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The President elect walked down Broadway the other day in cog.—not in cognito—and when opposite No. 212 he read "National Life Insurance Company, Knox the Hatter." "That must never be," he said mentally. "No Company shall knock my individual hatter if I can prevent it." He went over to see KNOX the hatter, and came out smiling under one of KNOX's superb hats, looking every inch a President.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Cimbria	Dec. 2	Hamburg	New-York
Java	Dec. 2	Liverpool	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Palestine	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Rhein	Dec. 17	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA.

Eagle	Dec. 17	New-York	Havana.
Granada	Dec. 19	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Rhein*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Eagle*, close at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4. P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Thames, for Savannah—J. S. Coleman, R. Mack, A. C. Stephens, C. Morris, H. Heeck, T. King and wife, R. T. Davis, Miss C. Bogart, C. D. Rogers, J. D. J. Porter, Mrs. C. Turner, Mrs. Henry and 2 children, J. Cummings, A. Glass, E. V. Gandrey, Mrs. Gandrey, Mr. Fanoll, H. Dick, J. R. Hogan, F. Prince, F. Riley, J. McCarthy, T. Kemble, H. Hillman, D. Harper, P. C. Doran, G. Frazier, C. Morgan, L. H. Pierce, R. Turnbull, S. P. Smelling, J. R. McKay, Mrs. J. Harvey.

In steamship Rising Star, for Aspinwall—Brook Mayers, Miss Emma M. Maupay, J. F. Raymond and wife, Lorramie Rodgers, Miss T. Marsh, Miss L. Maitland, Miss H. Thorn, W. H. Sedley, E. B. Holmes, E. J. Marble, E. Burroughs, W. F. Burroughs, J. P. Alvey and wife, J. S. Halsey and wife, D. Z. Bricknell, Geo. M. Welles and wife, S. T. Leet, wife and 4 children, R. S. Raymond, C. D. Hurkley, Robt. Greeve, Imehue Ray and 2 children, A. C. Loud and wife, Master Kerr, J. Greer and wife, B. M. Greer, Charles Fox, J. Turm Thornton, Mrs. S. Murphy, N. Burnham, Joel Blakely, Judge Munson, Henry T. Beede, Mrs. E. Hall, Thomas Merril, A. Litchfield, E. Jennings, T. W. M. Johnson and wife, Joseph Martin, E. Hinckley, Mrs. Peck and daughter, Julius Hausmeister, Mrs. Walknep and child, A. T. Fiellan, Mrs. Sarah Gent, John H. Wetheral, A. Monel, J. R. Esprella, J. Reilley, Gen. Spaulding, Philip and Samuel Auspacher, Mrs. Cora G. Clark, A. M. Floyd. Second Cabin—Peter McCormick, James Collins, Miss Ellen McCormick, Miss M. McCormick, Mrs. Mary Ann Smith and child, Mrs. Byerly, Carl Schmitt, M. W. Seamans, D. H. Seamans, Dr. Francis Sikora, J. L. Woods, Miss Hattie Williams, Joseph Cox, Dr. Brown, J. S. Clark, Jr., John Kerr, Mary Griere, Lew W. Griere, Berry Baker, J. K. Doane, Wm. McDowell, Thos. Fisher, wife and child, Jas. Aknel, J. H. Vaughan, W. W. Burr, H. Parker, J. T. Chamberlain, Mr. McStuart, P. J. Deel, James Dyer, Henry Brightman, Robert D. Miller, Mrs. W. T. Blair, Mrs. Laura Ward, Chas. Cumings, A. McWilliam, J. L. Lincscot and sister, Henry F. Johnson, L. L. Jewett, Morrison Fiallo, Philip Lacoste, G. Safford, Charles Rollins, Mrs. Castelman, Cornelius Bice.

DEC. 16—*In steamship Cuba, for Liverpool*—W. Johnstone, W. C. Galloney, A. Till, J. B. Lewis, Major Butler, T. A. Painter, Gen. McCook, two Misses McCook, J. Hollins, L. Castro, A. Stephens, Hon. Isaac Buchanan, A. Duncan, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Smiley, Geo. E. L. Hyatt, two Misses Hyatt, W. W. Shumway, Theo. H. Wood, R. A. Crocker, Mrs. and Miss Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bradford, J. W. Zinger, W. K. Crosby, F. D. Lecompte.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 16—*In steamship Manhattan, from Liverpool*—Thos. McC. Meykle, Capt. Hillse, Master J. R. Hillse, Mrs. Pike, Master J. G. Pike, Miss M. A. Pike, Miss Ella Pike, Miss Emily Pike, Mrs. Mary Callahan, Miss M. J. Dougherty, Mrs. Wright.

In steamship Montgomery from Savannah—Major H. Hirch and 3 children, Mrs. Walton and 2 children, Jerry Corlier, Mr. Mitchell, J. G. Gray, J. C. Hauser, H. M. Steel, C. H. Gross, Miss Laurens, J. H. Bradley, Geo. J. Barker.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 18 | Sun sets..... 4 33 | Moon sets.... 8 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 05 | Gov. Island..10 54 | Hell Gate....12 16

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Palestine, (Br.,) ——, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Rhein, (N. G.,) Meyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Thames, Pennington, Savannah, R. Lowden; Virginia, Drew, Alexandria, J. Hand; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Rising Star, King, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Ship C. H. Southard, Ross, Charleston, C. L. Wright & Co.

Bark Sydenham, (N. G.,) Munster, Havre, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs J. Titus, (Br.,) Lovejoy, Barbados, Brett, Son & Co.; Venus, (Br.,) Baldock, London, G. F. Bulley; C. T. Eaton, (Br.,) Curry, Malaga, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Tasso, (Ital.,) Buggiero, Barcelona, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; G. F. Geery, Conklin, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.

Schooners Eliza J. Staples, Coffin, Kingston, Jam., F. Talbot & Co.; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; E. F. Meeney, Steffers, Philadelphia, W. Murtagh & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Manhattan, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool Dec. 1, and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 176 passengers to Williams & Guion. Dec. 5, lat. 50 58, lon. 20 50, exchanged signals with steamship Minnesota, hence for Liverpool. 12th, lat. 44, lon. 57, passed a Cunard steamer bound E. 16th, off Montauk Point, passed a Hamburg steamer bound E.

Steamship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool Nov. 30, and Queenstown Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to National Steamship Co. Dec. 8, lat. 46 57, lon. 48 13, passed a large iceberg.

Steamship Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah Dec. 13, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Dec. 14, off Cape Lookout, passed steamships Huntsville and San Jacinto, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Hatteras, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Mercury, Stetson, Havre 45 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Experienced westerly gales the entire passage, and was 25 ds. to the westward of the Banks. Dec. 9, lat. 41 36, lon. 69 30, was run into during a snow-storm by an unknown ship; had a hole stove in side-bulwarks and channels carried away, and sails split and torn.

Ship Gleniffer, (of Glasgow,) Tannock, Glasgow 39 ds., with mdse. to George H. Martin. Has had moderate weather up to the Banks, and heavy N. and N. W. gales since, during which lost and split sails.

Ship Abby Ryerson, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Dennis, Greenock 41 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken. Has had strong westerly gales most of the passage. Dec. 9, at 3 A. M., lat. 41 36, lon. 69 30, in a snow-storm, blowing a gale from N. W., came in collision with ship Mercury; carried away cutwater, figure-head, jibboom, poop-rail, and received other damages.

Bark Mariannina Galatala, (Ital.,) Mancino, Girgenti Sept. 15, via Gibraltar Oct. 15, with brimstone and 3 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had heavy weather during the latter part of the passage. Dec. 7, lat. 35 10, lon. 72, experienced a heavy gale from N. N. W., during which lost and split sails.

Bark American Eagle, Lindsley, Aspinwall 26 ds., with hides, rubber, &c., to J. F. Joy. Has had heavy N. W. and W. winds for the past week, and has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark La Plata, (of Salem,) Crowell, Buenos Ayres 57 ds., with hides, &c., to R. P. Ropes & Co. Had fine weather the first part of the passage, and been 13 ds. to the north of Bermuda, with heavy N. W. and E. gales. Bark Wheatland sailed for New-York 13 ds. previously; bark Templar, for do. sailed for New-York 10 ds. previously.

Brig Emily Comer, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Adams, Guantanamo 24 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. gales, during which stove boat, &c.

Brig Flora, (of Liverpool, Eng.,) Laprelle, Grand Turk, T. I., 29 ds., with salt to Henry, de Cordova & Co. Experienced heavy N. and N. W. gales the entire passage, and was 18 ds. N. of Hatteras; lost and split sails, carried away back-stays and lanyards, and sprung maintopmast-head.

Brig A. J. Ross, (of Boston,) Wyman, Manzanilla 33 ds., with cedar to H. Barnstoff & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had heavy head winds the entire passage, and was 17 ds. N. of Hatteras. Dec. 8, off Barnegat, saw bark Ellen Stevens, of Portland, laying to, with head to S. S. W.

Brig Mercedes, (of Turk's Island,) Kohl, Havana 14 ds., with molasses to Fowler & Jova. Has had heavy N. and N. W. gales the entire passage, and has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras; lost and stove 23 hhds. molasses.

Brig Nathaniel Stevens, Sanders, Newburg, for Portsmouth.

Brig Belle of the Bay, Noyes, Indianola, Texas, Nov. 14, with cotton, &c., to Tupper & Beattie. Has been 17 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales; lost and split sails. Dec. 15, the Highlands bearing W. ½ N., 29 miles, and Fire Island light, N. by E. ½ E., 13 miles; saw a sunken schr. with both topmasts above water.

Brig Anne Duncan, (of London,) Graves, Smyrna 90 ds., via Boston Dec. 4, with emery stone and fruit to E. P. Bragnotti & Co.

Brig Mary Lowell, Nickerson, Calais, via Salem Nov. 27, with lumber to Wilson & Co.

Brig Triton, (of Yarmouth, N. S.) McLaughlin, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Julia E. Arey, Babbige, Portland 8 ds., with lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr. Cygnus, (of Boston,) Small, Ponce, P. R., 18 ds., with oranges to F. Talbot & Co. Experienced heavy N. W. gales since passing Bermuda, and was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras. Dec. 13, lat. 40, lon. 68 50, spoke schr. Ida Murchie, from Calais for New-York, who reported having been within 6 miles of Sandy Hook on the 8th inst., and was blown off.

Schr. Susan, Reed, Manzanilla 19 ds., with cedar, tobacco, &c., to J. de Rivera & Co.—vessel to B. P. Sherman. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. W. winds.

Schr. Ella G. McLean, (Br.,) Cook, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Chas. C. Bearse, Godfrey, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Harmony, Hart, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sidney Price, Townsend, Salem.

Schr. Mary Weaver, Weaver, Boston.

Schr. Emma S. Shaw, Shaw, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Thomas Hix, Hall, Rockland, 5 ds., with lime to Presby & Co.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Brown, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Thomas P. Cooper, Bearse, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Joe Hooker, Robinson, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Dick Williams, Williams, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Harriet A. Rogers, Young, Wareham, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. F. Garrison, Holmes, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jessie Wilson, Caloney, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. James L. Maloy, Brown, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. B. Wood, Jones, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. D. McCarthy, McCarthy, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary W. Hupper, Hupper, Saltilla River, Ga., 18 ds., with lumber for South Amboy. Came via Long Island Sound.

Schr. Mail, Murray, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. M. Ellingham, Fountain, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. J. Horarty, Meredith, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nellie Treat, Tryson, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Maggie B. Smith, Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lochiel, Fuller, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. P. L. Smith, Bunker, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Amelia H. Fleming, Brower, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Benj. B. Crocker, Harding, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. J. D. Griffin, Griffin, Gloucester, with fish to Robinson & Co.

Schr. Flora A. Newcomb, Hall, Gloucester, with fish to Robinson & Co.

Schr. David C. Floyd, Wheal, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Caroline Kenzell, Davis, Providence, Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Castner, Jr., Robinson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Gov. Cony, Mason, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Arctic, Healy, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Julia A. Crowell, Howes, Gloucester 4 ds., with fish to Gates & Co.

Schr. Sophia Jameson, Jameson, Newport, for Baltimore.

Schr. Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Trade Wind, Lloyd, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Uncle Tom, Look, Jacksonville, Fla., 11 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Sarah R. Thomas, Arnold, Newburg, for Fall River.

Schr. H. B. Gibson, Clark, South Amboy, for Bridgeport.

Schr. George Remson, Coe, South Amboy, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Ida L. Bearse, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Kate Corson, Brown, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. John Orser, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Jane, Corwin, Bridgeport.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Preston, Greenport.

Schr. Vashti Sharp, Sharp, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. James Satterthwaite, Long, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. M. Carroll, Ray, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. C. Goodwin, Bishop, New-Haven.

Schr. Julia E. Gamage, Daly, Rockland, 5 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Virginia, McGrath, New-Haven.

Schr. John Cadwallader, Steelman, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Thomas Borden, Borden, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ann S. Cannon, Northup, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Emma, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Horace, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. John E. Daly, Ward, Fall River.

Schr. Little David, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Rhodelia Blew, Peterson, Fall River.

Schr. Argus Eye, Daly, Providence.

Schr. Stephen Hotchkiss, Raynor, Providence.

Schr. Alabama, Smith, Salem.

Schr. Clara May, Hubbard, Salem.

Schr. Edward Wing, Lynch, New-Haven.

Schr. Alsbea A. Godfrey, Godfrey, Salem.

Schr. Gen. W. French, Holmes, Salem.

Schr. Little Charley, Reeves, Greenport.

Schr. Crusade, Smith, Portland, Conn.

Schr. W. D. Mangum, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Transfer, Bunker, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. S. Hazard, Clark, Bridgeport.

Schr. M. A. Loughery, Loughery, New-Haven.

Schr. America, Reynolds, Bristol.

Schr. Fountain, Nickerson, Providence.

Schr. C. A. Stetson, Bayles, Providence.

Schr. Frank B. Colton, Somers, Boston.

Schr. James Henry, Oliver, Norwalk.

Schr. J. J. Little, Little, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Brewer, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Surprise, Madison, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport.

Schr. Mary Bacon, Smith, Connecticut River.

Schr. P. Boice, Adams, Salem, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maria Hall, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Gildersleeve, Pawtucket.

Schr. Amelia Augusta, Smith, Portchester.

Schr. Mary Fletcher, Tracy, Providence.

Schr. S. Morgan, Davis, Norwalk.

Schr. Connecticut, Stevens, New-Haven.

Schr. Bay State, Seabury, Boston.

Schr. Fashion, Garbray, Bridgeport.

Schr. J. C. Thompson, Vanison, Boston.

Schr. Connecticut, Pendleton, Providence.

BELOW—Bark Sabra Moses, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Killam, Cardiff Oct. 22, with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken.

SAILED—Steamships Cuba, for Liverpool; Rising Star, for Aspinwall.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind moderate E., raining.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 16—Arr. steamer Palmyra, from Liverpool. She reports: Dec. 9, in lat. 48 38, lon. 43 5, saw the Br. steamer Columbia, from New-York, of and for Glasgow, with the loss of her screw. She required no assistance, and would proceed to Queenstown under sail. Also arr. bark Sarah Sloan, from Gottenburg; brigs Sarah L. Hall, from Anguilla; Circassian, from Philadelphia.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 16—Arr. steamships San Jacinto and Huntsville, from New-York.

Cld. steamship Leo, for New-York; ship Othello, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 16.—The steamer Key West, from Charleston for New-Haven, put in here to-day, with machinery disabled. Most of the cargo of the schr. Mystic, which is ashore on Cape Henry, has been saved, and the prospects are favorable for saving the vessel.

Spoken, &c.

Osprey—brig, from Matanzas for Boston, 15 ds. out, Dec. 10, lat. 37 45, lon. 72 40.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.—The steamship [illegible]ican, Capt. Bakewell, of Allan's Line, which left Portland Dec. [illegible], has arrived.

Marine Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.—Intelligence has been received that the [illegible] for Liverpool, was abandoned [illegible].

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 16.—The Bremen bark Fides, Capt. Harjes, from [illegible] for New-York on the [illegible] of November, [illegible] Island [illegible].

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,

Nos. 488 to 492 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, and 38 RUE D'HAUTEVILLE, PARIS.

EXQUISITE GOODS FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

FANCY GOODS, from Paris, London, and Vienna.

PAINTINGS AND ALABASTERS, from Italy.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE of the Finest Manufacture.

BRONZES AND STATUARY of Every Description.

DECORATED CHINA Dinner, Breakfast, and Tea Sets.

FINE GLASS, French, English, and Bohemian.

CHANDELIERS, &C., of the Most Elegant Designs, in Glass, Bronze, and Ormolu.

STYLISH OVERCOATS,

$10, $15, $18, $20, $25, $30.

PEA JACKETS,

$9 TO $18.

BEST IN MAKE. LOWEST IN PRICE.

WOOD & WARING,

NO. 98 BOWERY.

SCARFS, TIES, DRESS SHIRTS AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. GREATEST VARIETY AT LOWEST PRICES.

VANDERLIP & TAYLOR, No. 96 Bowery, And No. 889 Broadway, corner 20th-st.

PLATED WARE,

GUARANTEED THE FINEST WHITE METAL.

ADAMS PRICE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS, 20 JOHN-ST., N. Y.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

CLOTHING

IN AMERICA,

TO BE SOLD

By the 1st of January.

IN REGARD TO PRICE NO SUCH INDUCEMENTS HAVE EVER BEEN OFFERED.

DEVLIN & CO.,

BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.

BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

DIAMONDS, SILVER WARE, NOVELTIES FROM ROME, FLORENCE, PARIS, VIENNA, SCOTLAND, NICE, ENGLAND.

HAVE YOU SEEN THOSE

OVERCOATS

FOR

$10, $12, $15, and $20,

OFFERED BY

TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,

NOS. 398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY,

OPPOSITE SIXTH-ST.

WATCHES.

JUST RECEIVED, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF REPEATERS, QUARTER SECONDS, STEMWINDERS, Of all sizes, and a variety of lower grades.

Vo J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO., No. 2 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, Sole Agents for JAMES NARDIN.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,

SUCCESSORS TO F. B. BALDWIN,

Nos. 70 & 72 BOWERY, NEAR CANAL-ST.

WINTER CLOTHING AT COST.

LARGE STOCK OF MORNING ROBES AND SMOKING JACKETS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

$15 THE CELEBRATED COLLINS' METAL $20

THE COLLINS METAL WATCH
NEW YORK
335 NASSAU ST
$20

WATCHES, CHAINS and JEWELRY, equal to Gold for wear and durability. [illegible] Chains. [illegible] C. E. COLLINS & CO., [illegible] opposite the Post Office, [illegible].

HOLIDAY GOODS.

"BERRIAN"

HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, FIRE-IRONS, TEA-TRAYS, COOKING UTENSILS.

LEWIS & CONGER, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

BROKAW BROS.

Have now Thrown Open Their ENTIRE WHOLESALE ROOMS FOR THE SALE OF

MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

For Retail at Their

WHOLESALE PRICES,

ON THE SMALL PROFIT PLAN.

NO OLD STOCK. ALL NEW STYLES AND FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

Brokaw Brothers,

NOS. 22 TO 34 4TH-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE, AND NO. 62 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS, 1868.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of articles suitable for Holiday Gifts, consisting of a greater variety of elegant goods than ever exhibited by any one house in the City:

Cabinets and Etageres,
Pedestals and Inlaid Tables,
Bookcases and Desks,
Jardiniere and Flower Stands,
Bronze Clocks and Ornaments,
Gilt Tables,
Smoking Chairs,
&c., &c.

Piano and Table Covers,
Lace Curtains and Tidies,
LINEN TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, (IN SETS,)
Blankets, Quilts, &c.

Our facilities are now so complete, that we are prepared to furnish CURTAINS and FURNITURE of every description in unsurpassed style.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway, N. Y.

ARE DAILY OPENING THEIR IMPORTATIONS OF

LONDON, PARIS AND VIENNA HOLIDAY GOODS.

TIFFANY, REED & CO., Paris, Rue du Cardinal Fesch, 57.

FURNITURE,

Rich and Plain, manufactured by Kingman & Murphy, No. 93 Bleecker-st., New-York, one block west of Broadway. Prices low.

TO REDUCE OUR LARGE STOCK OF FURNITURE ON HAND, WE OFFER GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS UNTIL JAN. 1, 1869. ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

DECKER BROS. PATENT PIANOS

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

NO. 91 BLEECKER-ST., ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.

ALL THE LADIES

DECLARE THE MOST FASCINATING STORE IN NEW-YORK IS

BASSFORD'S,

COOPER INSTITUTE, CORNER OF ASTOR-PLACE, AND PRONOUNCE HIS IMMENSE STOCK OF SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, COOKING UTENSILS, CHINA AND GLASS, IN EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY, AS WELL AS MODERATION OF PRICE, UNRIVALED.

LADIES' WATCHES.

A. C. BENEDICT,

NO. 28 BOWERY,

[ESTABLISHED 1821.]

Has the FINEST retail stock of WATCHES in the city [illegible] SILVER and PLATED WARE at VERY LOW PRICES.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

LACE CURTAINS, LINENS AND BLANKETS.

No. 686 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

No. 719 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

SQUIRE & LANDER,

[illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA. [illegible] TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, [illegible] Wall-st., New-York.